

Mr. Glass
EDUCATION WEEK — DECEMBER 3-9

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TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1922

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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The Best Publications of the Autumn, 1922



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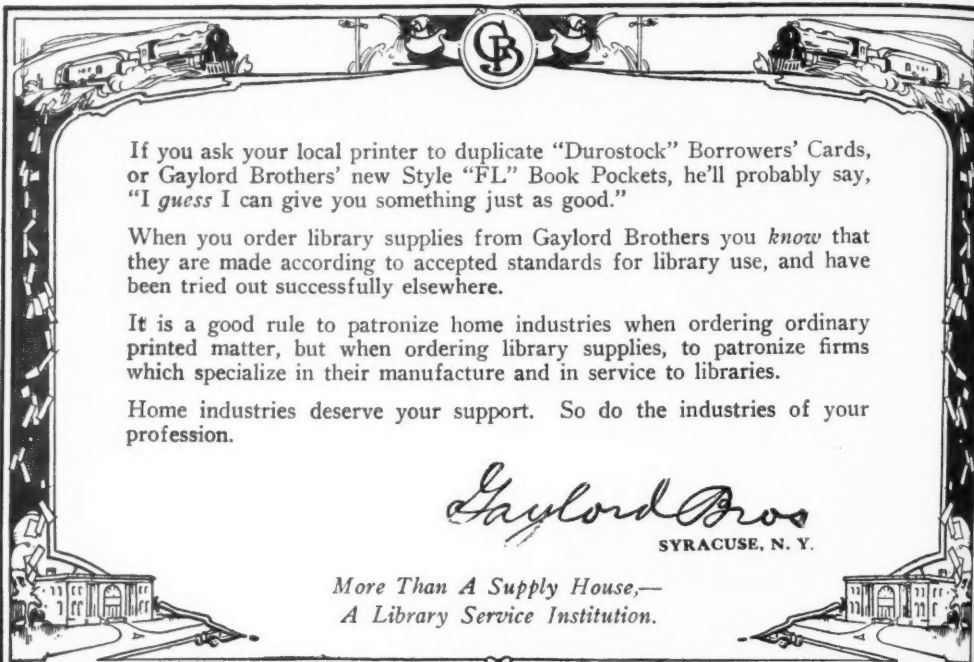
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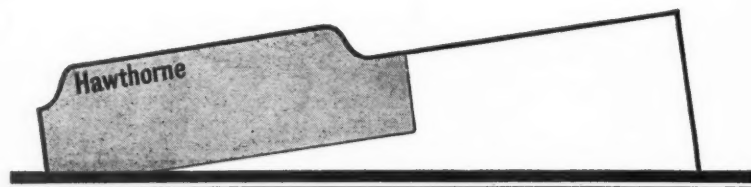
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1922



Better Public Documents Service to Libraries¹

REPORT OF THE YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT, BY MARY A. HARTWELL, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

IT is safe to assume that librarians who choose to come to this Public Documents Round Table meeting are interested in and familiar with United States Government publications; hence many of you may already know the year's happenings in the Office of the Superintendent of Public Documents, as the latest printing bill calls our office. However, I hope you may hear something of interest, and I think I may promise you at least one or two real surprises.

In preparing this report of the year's progress, I have followed the lines suggested by last year's Round Table resolutions and by an official report of July 29, 1921² which after my return to Washington I submitted to the Public Printer, Mr. George H. Carter. First of all, let me speak of the

organized and enlarged cataloging force sufficient to cope with the situation. This means the immediate necessity of increased appropriations for catalogers in our office, as urged in your resolution of last year, which was sent to the Appropriations Committees of both houses of Congress, but which so far has proved unavailing. Neither your resolution of last June nor urgent appeals made last fall by Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell in personal hearings before the House Appropriations Committee and by Mr. Carter in his 1921 annual report to Congress (p. 38) have resulted in the increases asked for, or in the reorganized and reclassified force absolutely necessary to keep our present trained force intact and to attract new and experienced catalogers to our office.

In lieu of the increased budget asked for, Congress voted appropriations for three additional catalogers, but made no provision for increases of salaries to hold our present trained force. We lost many catalogers during the war and resignations still continue. We cannot keep our quota full. If only one of the reclassification bills now before Congress might become law there would be hopes of catching up arrears in Document Catalogues and after that of undertaking the enlarged program of Checklist work.

You will doubtless be amazed, as were we ourselves, to learn that the number of publications in the Public Documents Library (not including maps, which were not entered in the Checklist) has increased from 100,000 in 1909, when the printed Checklist closed, to approximately 300,000 in 1922; that is, an increase of two hundred per cent. In other words, the Federal Government has in the last thirteen years issued twice as many publications as it did during the first one hundred and twenty-one years of its existence between 1789 and 1909; hence a supplement to the Checklist would of necessity include twice as many publications as did the original Checklist. The supplement, therefore,

CHECKLIST SUPPLEMENT AND INDEX

Copies of last year's Round Table resolution, urging the importance of bringing the Document Catalogues up to date and of issuing at an early date a supplement to the Checklist and an index to both the original Checklist and the supplement were immediately forwarded by the Public Printer and by the secretary to the Joint Committee on Printing (Mr. Ansel Wold) to the Superintendent of Documents for his consideration and report thereon. To the Public Printer, and thru him to the Joint Committee on Printing, Mr. Alton P. Tisdell, the Superintendent of Documents, in August of last year submitted a carefully considered report which, however, is too long to incorporate in this paper.

The essential feature of Mr. Tisdell's reply was to the effect that the paramount question is to bring up to date the *Document Catalogue* required by law, and that to do this and at the same time to lay the foundations for the Checklist supplement and index would require a re-

¹Paper read at the A. L. A. Public Documents Round Table, Detroit, June 27, 1922.

²Not printed.

would be a stupendous undertaking and an index to both the Checklist and the supplement would be an even greater task. When the time arrives for resuming Checklist work, the Superintendent of Documents will want a definite statement from the librarians as to which they want first—an index to the present Checklist or a supplement.

It has been suggested that as a help to librarians in the meantime, a short office bulletin of approximately sixty or seventy pages might be compiled, giving merely a list of series titles for new classifications assigned in our library since January 1, 1910, with an indication of the scheme of book numbers used in each class. It would be similar to our *Bulletin* 15 which listed new classes assigned to October 31, 1913. But office conditions are such that it does not seem possible at the present time to undertake the compilation of such a classification bulletin.

PROGRESS ON CATALOGS AND INDEXES

Monthly Catalogues and Index thereto. During the past year the *Monthly Catalogue* has been issued more promptly than for many years. It has made its appearance within the month following issuance of the publications it catalogs. This greater speed has meant no added rush on our part, for printers' copy has always been sent to the Government Printing Office very promptly at the close of the month; but the present Public Printer's efficient administration has resulted in far greater speed in the mechanical processes of printing and binding this publication, which gives us the finished product in one month, instead of two. Mr. Carter and his able assistants deserve the credit.

As to the annual Index to the *Monthly Catalogue*: work on this is also strictly up to date. Naturally the index for the year can never be finally edited until after the June *Catalogue* appears in July, but librarians may expect the annual indexes to the *Monthly* as soon as it is humanly possible to finish them and get them printed.

The Document Indexes have also been strictly up to date. Since the Swampscott conference, the sessional index for the 66th Congress, 3d session December 1920-March 1921, has been issued and distributed; and the galley proof has been read on the next Document Index for the last session, the 67th Congress, 1st session, which may therefore be expected within a reasonably short time.² Meantime, you have the schedule of volumes for that session. The

Congressional documents and reports of the present session, the 2d of the 67th Congress, are as usual, being indexed as issued.

Document Catalogues. At the beginning of the war, work on this series was practically up to date; but owing to war conditions the Document Catalogues necessarily suffered while our crippled force struggled hard to keep the more current publications going. Under pressure from within and without, our small, but loyal force under the most efficient direction of Miss Helen C. Silliman, has accomplished this past year, in addition to our other regular duties, an amazing amount of work on the belated Document Catalogue No. 13 for the 64th Congress 1915-17. I am delighted to report that the catalog is set up in galley form and that more than half of it, that is, the entries from A-LUMBER, had already been made up into 1311 pages³ before I left Washington. Our estimate as to the total number of pages is approximately 2500, double column, large octavo, which is several hundred more pages than the preceding catalog had. We expect that the finished 64th Document Catalogue will be ready for distribution early this fall.

WEEKLY NOTES OF INTEREST

Last fall, as noted by Miss Guerrier⁴ and by Mr. Carter in his 1921 report (p. 37), arrangements were agreed upon for inaugurating a special library information service in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which would take over Miss Guerrier's *News Notes on Government Publications*.

You ask what has happened? I will tell you. Plans for a new periodical giving information of interest concerning Government publications were immediately formulated by our office and were submitted in September of last year to Mr. Carter for his approval. Just about that time, as you will remember, Congress officially put the ban on the issuance of certain periodicals, many of them of long standing and of great interest and importance to the general public. On account of existing explicit provisions of law, therefore, Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell were forced to wait.

Now the ban is lifted; for Congress has since passed a Senate Joint Resolution (No. 132) "to authorize the printing of journals, magazines, periodicals, and similar publications, and for other purposes," which became a law on the

²The Document Index for the 67th Congress, 1st session, was issued in September, 1922, and copy for the index for the 2d session will go to the printer before the end of November.

³On November 13, 1922, final proof has been read on the entire catalog, A-Z, 2409 p. The Government Author List will add a few pages more. The catalog is therefore about ready for printing and binding.

⁴*Public Libraries*, October, 1921, p. 471.

11th of May as Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress.

Under this resolution the head of any Executive Department, independent office, etc., is authorized, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to use from appropriations available for printing and binding such sums as may be necessary for the printing of whatever material of this nature the head of the Department may certify in writing as necessary in the transaction of the public business.

Some of the interrupted periodicals will doubtless be resumed under the authority of this resolution; and under its provisions Mr. Carter and Mr. Tisdell hope to launch our new periodical, providing the Bureau of the Budget approves our request for publication. We are now (June 22) waiting for authority to print and we hope that the publication may start soon after that authority is secured.

The publication as planned by us should prove of great interest to librarians and the public generally. It is to be issued weekly and will contain pertinent information concerning some of the most popular and interesting of Government publications. It will not have more than four pages a week, octavo size. In addition to the bibliographical descriptions and annotations it will show our library classifications and whether the publications are for sale or free distribution, where they may be obtained, the price, whether or not they go to depository libraries, and other general information of interest.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The second proviso to Public Resolution 57, 67th Congress, approved May 11, 1922, mentioned above, is very far-reaching in its effect. It provides "that the Public Printer shall print such additional copies . . . of any other Government publication, not confidential in character, as may be required for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at the cost of printing and binding, plus ten per centum, without limit as to the number of copies to any one applicant who agrees not to resell or distribute the same for profit . . ."

Our office, therefore, may hereafter sell more than one copy of a Government publication to a single individual.

The proviso is of still greater importance to libraries, because under its authority additional copies of bills, resolutions and hearings, heretofore inaccessible to librarians, and also any other publications not confidential in character, may hereafter be printed for sale by the Superintendent of Documents. The Superintendent of Docu-

ments cannot distribute such hearings, etc., free—even to depositories—but from previous urgent requests for such publications, we assume that librarians of depository and non-depository libraries may all be glad to pay a reasonable price for them. Of course I cannot foretell what effect this new provision may have on future printing legislation.

CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION TO DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Selective plan. By this time every depository knows that the selective plan is to be put into effect under the act making appropriations for the Office of the Superintendent of Documents (Public Act 171, 67th Congress, approved March 20, 1922). The Act carries a provision that "no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries." Only a few words, but they effect a wholesale change in depository distribution.

A selective list entitled "Classified List of United States Public Documents for Selection by Depository Libraries, July 1, 1922," is available for distribution. Depository libraries may on application receive an extra copy of this list; but the list is not for the non-depositories.

In order to receive shipments under the new plan a depository must return the list checked with series of publications wanted. Shipments will be made as usual under the old plan until sufficient time has been given librarians to return the checked list. The checking should, however, be done promptly. Of course those who desire to receive everything may continue to do so by giving satisfactory proof of their ability and willingness to make such Government publications available for public use. No more storing of public documents in the basement or attic or other inaccessible place.

Paragraph 2 of one of the Public Documents Round Table resolutions passed last June, in asking for selection of public documents, indicated your desires that State libraries "shall receive everything published." Present legislation grants to State libraries, as well as to other depositories, the full power of selection. It is, however, devoutly to be hoped that all State libraries, or State University libraries, will elect to receive everything; for there should be in every State at least one library which continues to receive a complete set of Federal publications.

Daily distribution to depositories. It may not be generally known that another radical change becomes effective when the selective plan goes

into operation. Shipments to all depository libraries will hereafter be made as the publications are issued. No longer will they be held up until a sizable package accumulates, or until the end of the month.

During the past year this daily service has been given to six depository libraries that had made formal application to the Superintendent of Documents. The experiment worked so well in these cases that the Superintendent of Documents was just on the point of extending this daily service to all depositories when he learned that Congressional action was then being taken toward putting the selective plan into effect at the beginning of the new fiscal year. It was deemed wise to inaugurate both changes at the same time.

The depository invoices will be sent as usual at the end of the month.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

In response to many requests from libraries, the Superintendent of Documents hopes to develop at an early date a plan for deposit accounts upon which libraries may draw in payment for public documents ordered. Limited appropriations for the clerical force have heretofore prevented us from maintaining a sufficient number of bookkeepers to handle such accounts. Meantime many librarians find convenient our coupons, which are issued in sets of twenty for \$1, each coupon having the face value of five cents.

LAST YEAR'S ROUND TABLE RESOLUTIONS

This paper has already shown what action has followed some of your resolutions. I am forced to add, however, that your resolutions on questions 7 and 10 of Miss Woodford's questionnaire, relating, respectively, to "changes in covers, printing, and decorations of covers" and to "documents needed in popular form" cover matters which are entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Documents.

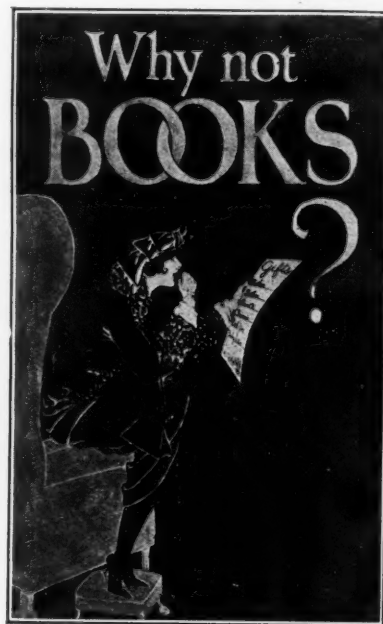
In my report last July to the Public Printer I suggested that these two resolutions "relate to matters which might normally be considered by the permanent conference of Government officials in charge of publications," which body functions in connection with the Bureau of the Budget. But so far as my observation goes I have failed to notice any radical changes in the form of publications.

PRINTING LEGISLATION

The new printing bill is still in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing. It has not yet been introduced in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Constructive criti-

cisms of the committee print of the bill were submitted a year ago by the Superintendent of Documents to the Joint Committee on Printing. The intervening year has seen radical changes in printing and distribution and the chances are, therefore, that the new bill may largely be redrafted before it is finally presented to Congress.

Advertising Books by Aeroplane



Probably the first use of the aeroplane in book publicity is that made by Librarian Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham, who flew to the Signal Mount conference scattering "Why Not Books" postals as he made what is doubtless the first air journey to a library meeting. The card, in green, red, black and white, bore on the reverse:

READ GOOD BOOKS

This card was printed by the National Association of Book Publishers; and distributed by J. E. Kirkham of the Library Bureau and L. W. Josselyn of the Birmingham Public Library via airplane, Birmingham to Chattanooga, November 1st in the interest of more and better books in the homes.

BUY GOOD BOOKS



The James Jerome Hill Reference Library*

By JOSEPH GILPIN PYLE, Librarian

WITH some hesitation I accepted the invitation to make a brief address to this section of the American Library Association. The James Jerome Hill Reference Library is represented today for the first time at a meeting of your body. The last, if not the least, of its calling, it can barely lay claim to any apostolate. But for that very reason it may not be uninteresting to you to hear its reason for being.

This library, opened to public use December 20, 1921, is the realization of a plan matured many years ago by the late James J. Hill. To carry it out he provided a library building of rare beauty; architecturally a work of genius, and unique in conception and execution. Before it was completed Mr. Hill died. The building was finished and an endowment for its permanent maintenance was provided by the generosity of his family.

It is a familiar fact that Mr. Hill always thought in terms of the future; always visualized it, always worked in harmony with what the prophetic eye revealed to him. He did this in so many apparently unrelated fields of activity, where no one would have expected him to be interested or informed, that it is scarcely surprising to find that he anticipated the development of library work, just as he did that of railroad extension, of agricultural improvement and of banking. He saw needs and provided for them. You will, I am sure, be amazed and interested to see how he grafted on this stock the bud of the most recently accepted theory of library work and growth.

* Address given before the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A., Detroit, June 28, 1922.

His main thoughts were that reference work especially needed to be provided for and fostered, and that reference work should be expanded and popularized just as has been the work done by the circulating departments of the great public libraries of the country. We are agreed that, within a generation, there has been a revolution in the viewpoint of librarianship. A library is no longer, if it is to be a living thing, a collection of books such as a librarian thinks the people ought to want, and should be made to read if possible. It is for the modern, progressive librarian, a collection of the books that the people actually do want to read, whether their contents appeal to the librarian or not. The successful and useful library follows the lead of the newspaper in discovering what the public wants and giving it. The practice may possibly be carried too far, but the principle is firmly and finally established.

Let us apply that principle to reference work, and try to discover what it is that the user of reference books really needs. It is hardly a question for the great collections which, like the Library of Congress and a few others, aim at absolute inclusiveness. A few of these must exist, for the special purpose of the special student or writer as well as for their larger clientèle. Neither is it an important inquiry for the college or university librarian, whose work must be so considerably shaped and directed by the nature and limits of the scholarship which is served by the institution of which his library is a part. But what ought a reference library pure and simple, created for the general public and aiming at the widest use-

fulness—at the creation of demand as well as the supply—to be and to do?

Mr. Hill's answer to this question was intensely practical and simple. Desiring to serve the largest public, he determined that his library should include reference works on every subject except medicine and law, which are cared for in professional collections of their own in St. Paul as in most other centers. Then he directed that only a limited number of the latest and most authoritative works on each subject should be included in the collection. All that could pass this test were to be purchased. But wherever a new book really superseded an old, whether by the same author or by another, the new was to go on the shelf and the old was to be thrown away. No place here for first editions, rare bindings, curios of any sort. Mr. Hill did not mean to build a mausoleum for dead books.

To many librarians this substitution of the selective and eclectic idea for the "omnium gathrum" idea will be rather shocking. At least I found it so when I sought early advice from them. They were immensely helpful, but not at all enthusiastic or even convinced. Yet it is certain that this idea is in exact harmony with the most accepted principles of modern librarianship. It is keeping up with the head of the profession. It is just as right as it is that the circulating library should prefer twenty copies of "If Winter Comes" to a first edition of Keats, or "The Conquest of Fear" to the "Anatomy of Melancholy."

I have tried out the value of it practically by a slightly insincere ruse. When people come to the library seeking information I ask them this question: "Would you prefer to see from one to a dozen books containing the meat of your subject, the latest and best that the world knows about it, or shall I turn you loose in an alcove containing from one to three thousand volumes relating to it, and let you gather what you want?" It is not quite fair, because it assumes that our library contains big collections on each minute subdivision of knowledge, which it does not. But it is effective and illuminating.

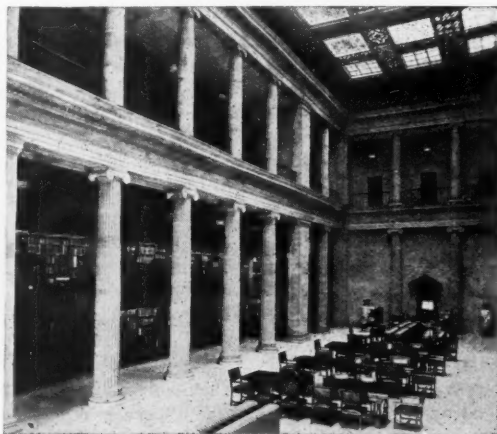
I have never yet

been caught, because no single inquirer has ever failed to impress on me at once that he wanted to look at what we might call the "special collection." He wanted to have his winnowing done for him. With a specified and very definite thing in his mind, he wanted to get the best contribution upon it in the shortest possible time. If he meant to compile an exhaustive bibliography of a subject by consulting all the books ever written about it, the Hill Library is not the place for him. We turn him into our quite complete bibliographical section and show him where he ought to go, while we are looking after the man who wants to understand about the latest radio developments or the budget system or engineering formulae and achievements.

This consulting of the public demand and the public convenience, the Hill Library aims to carry out thoroly and conscientiously. It was designed by Mr. Hill for the special advantage of advanced students, writers and research workers. He himself was obliged in his youth to give up formal education when his father died. He completed the rare mental equipment which was his by a lifetime of reading. But he found it hard to get the books, and still harder to know which to get in order not to waste precious time and effort. So he intended to make that selection, and gather together that collection, for all who should be similarly circumstanced or possessed of like mental ambitions, without the means of satisfying them. So he created the theory of a library that we are trying to embody in practice.

But we intend that, as he would have wished, no deserving seeker after knowledge shall be turned away. The library responds to every demand for volumes not in its collection if they are at all consistent with its purpose. It loans

books from its shelves to other libraries, and borrows from other libraries for its patrons, it has twelve private study rooms, each fully furnished, heated, and lighted by a window looking out upon a quiet street with the Mississippi beyond. These are always at the service of scholars who are interested in anything in our collection, and may be retained day after day by serious readers.



READING ROOM IN THE HILL LIBRARY

Especially does the library regard as its field the great Northwest, where so many colleges and universities are struggling with narrow resources to give the highest grade of education. For these, so far as its means permit, the Hill Library will procure the books they need and cannot afford, and lend them according to its liberal inter-library loan rules. It hopes to co-ordinate the scholarship of the country, and focus the bright beam upon all the places in its great territory where mind is in the making.

It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge the great debt that the Hill Library owes to scholars and specialists in given subjects throughout the country in making up the lists for its original collection. No man, of course, is qualified to designate the best fifteen hundred or five hundred or fifty volumes in each of all the varied divisions of knowledge. Men whose names are widely known for their eminence in special subjects graciously, and in most cases enthusiastically, consented to revise the purchase lists. The present book collection of the Hill

Library, therefore, tho small, represents the same kind and form of selective authority that is represented by the articles in our great encyclopedias. It is a composite of the exact scholarship of the country, applied to the collection of the learning of the world.

This is the partly realized dream of the mind of the founder of the Hill Library. The library will grow slowly. It is a serious-minded concern. Its field is limited not by exclusion of subjects; for it is as full on philosophy as on physics, and has a collection of the great classics as complete as its works on railroading. But its specialty must always be to the more familiar forms of reference work what the post-graduate course is to the regular curriculum leading to a university degree. It transcends these purely formal limitations by the exercise of the most catholic spirit, which loves nothing so much as a sincerely inquiring mind, and will never let a bit of red tape stand between such a mind and the satisfying of its hunger or the realization of its dreams.

Treasury Decision 39108

THIS decision was rendered by Mr. Ernest W. Camp, Chief, Division of Customs, Treasury Department, after hearing granted representatives of the Typographical and allied unions.

The law requires that imported articles bear a conspicuous and permanent stamp indicating in English the country of origin. Books, of course, fall under this rule. The union officials, however, claim that certain American publishers have been evading the law by affixing the record of foreign manufacture in such a way as to be removed after books had passed the Customs; e. g., on a perforated leaf at the back. The purpose of the evasion was to conceal from the public the fact that they had sent their work abroad to be done. The printers, binders, etc., accordingly, asked for a rule that the required stamping be on title page or cover. T. D. 39108 gives assent to this request; that is to say, only such positions in a book shall be considered to meet the law's requirement for conspicuousness. Since then Mr. Camp has agreed to recognize both sides of the title leaf instead of the recto only.

The Decision is, in our opinion, a perfectly

correct interpretation of the marking law, and the law itself is proper. American work should be done in America and fraud should be branded. We approve heartily of the printers' demand and find no fault with the letter of the Decision.

It has, nevertheless, had a most unfortunate effect on libraries—an effect unnecessary and not contemplated either by the printers or the Treasury. This arises from the interpretation given at the ports to the Decision. They have read in it a requirement that every book, irrespective of its imprint, shall hereafter receive on its title leaf a special mark, "Made in England," etc. Heretofore, during the thirty years that the law has been in force, a foreign imprint (i. e., foreign place, publisher, date) has been accepted as declaratory of country of origin, without further stamping. Now the libraries are being asked to stamp such books again.

Such an interpretation rigidly enforced will bring upon libraries a great hardship, beyond the intent of the law. Thus:

Every library, whether Governmental, institutional or public, will under the new tariff law be subject to a duty of ten per cent on every item arriving unmarked from abroad, whether by post or freight, whether directly or indirectly, and this despite the law's specific exemption of such libraries from duty. The marking, to be

*Text of the argument presented in the hearing at the Treasury Department on T. D. 39108, October 27, at which the A. L. A. was officially represented by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, a member of the Federal and State Relations Committee, and Dr. Raney, chairman of the Book Buying Committee.

satisfactory, must be on title leaf or cover and contain the name of the country of origin in English, the only exceptions being the three cities, London, Paris and Berlin. Thus, every number of a periodical, every item received by purchase, gift or exchange which arrives unmarked will be subject to the duty. This duty it will in a large percentage of cases prove impossible for the library to avoid, even tho every precaution is taken to have the stamping done before shipment hither; e. g., in receipts by gift or exchange. A library cannot lay prescriptions upon its unknown donors or upon institutions abroad. The Library of Congress, for example, would have little chance of getting foreign governments to prepare special title pages for their legislative proceedings before dispatch to Washington.

Under such an interpretation the Smithsonian Institution would receive a stunning blow, for every item passing thru its channels en route to American libraries would have a duty assessed upon it, which it would have to prepay and then collect from the recipient library. The only way the library would escape a duty upon gifts would be a refusal of the gifts before their release from the Customs or the Post Office.

All this stamping of periodicals by the hundreds of thousands would in the end be futile, since, under normal procedure, the covers bearing the stamps would go into the waste basket at time of binding. Yet in this discarding of covers there would be peril, for the law prescribes that, if there be fraud, that is to say, if the librarian brings in some number unmarked by design, or if a mark be subsequently removed, he shall be subject to a fine up to \$5,000, or to imprisonment up to a year, or both.

Then, after paying the duty for arrival unmarked, the library will not get its publications till it has affixed the desired mark. How shall it determine what the mark is to be? Why, by examining the title page. Well, if you must accept the testimony of the title page in the end, why not at the beginning? Why be required to repeat the declaration? This is the *reductio ad absurdum* which makes certain that the law will not be rigidly enforced, but there will be just enough enforcement to cause constant irritation.

After all the bother and the penalties the library will not have violated the actual intent of the law a single time. It imports only bona fide foreign publications. The American publication which tries to hide its foreign manufacture will be retailed here, not abroad. The fraud will not be found in the libraries' imported box. It is only the publishers' case that needs examination. The ten thousand innocent

items should not be penalized for the sin of the one. Even the trade unions would derive greater advantage from confining second marking to the case of the correction of imprints than from applying such to all imprints, for such second marking could then be advertised as one of shame, from their point of view.

The Decision aims at a fraud, i. e., an American book made abroad but carrying an American imprint after surreptitious withdrawal of the foreign mark. It does not aim at the bona fide book, testifying to its origin in the imprint on the title page. We merely ask for an exposure of the former by addition of stamp on title leaf, and the usual recognition of the latter's character without extra stamping.

The union officials give us their word that they wish us accommodated. The Treasury, in turn, was not aiming at us. An adjustment, therefore, ought to be easy. For this we do not ask a change in either the law or the Decision. We request only that the misapplication at the ports be checked. A simple circular letter would accomplish this without disturbing anybody's equanimity or misconstruing the statute.

The difficulty which Mr. Camp will see is that of setting up one rule for one class of merchandise and another for another. If "Made in Germany" is required for razors, why not for books? The answer is simple. Without the mark in the case of razors it would be a rare customer who would recognize the razor as made abroad. But in a book, the imprint at once forces such a conclusion upon every reader. In a word, a book, unlike other articles, has in its regular make-up a record of its origin. If this record be one of foreign manufacture, accept it. If it be one of domestic manufacture, when actually made abroad, brand it.

This is our request, and we feel that the custom of thirty years need not be uprooted to our great cost and inconvenience, when no charge has ever been made against us, and the instigators of this Decision say they wish no imposition upon us now.

M. L. RANEY.

Bargains

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read the article in your number of November 1, relative to the position taken by Dr. Raney, chairman of the A. L. A. Committee, concerning the price of English books in this country, and in particular with reference to the price of Cambridge University Press publications, for which we are agents.

We must take exception to the statement that in general our prices for Cambridge University

Press publications are nearly 40c to the shilling. We have had an examination made of the purchases which we have made from the Cambridge University Press during the present calendar year, and it may be of interest to you to see a list of titles together with the English price and the American price. These are all titles, as you will note, on which the American price has been based on a figure of 35c or less to the shilling, and with so considerable a list as this we believe you will agree that a statement that it is our custom to price the Cambridge University Press publications on the basis of nearly 40c to the shilling is erroneous, especially since many of these are priced on the basis of approximately 30c to the shilling. The list is as follows:

	Eng. Price	Amer. Price
Adamson. Short History of Education ..	15/-	\$ 4.40
Arber. Devonian Floras	17/6	6.00
— Herbaria: Their Origin and Evolution	21/-	7.00
— Water Plants	31/6	10.50
Archer. Secondary Education in the 19th Century	12/-	4.00
Aristotle. Rhetoric. Trans. by Jebb	12/6	4.25
Askwith. A Course of Pure Geometry ..	12/6	4.25
Atkins (Editor). The Owl and the Nightingale	16/-	5.00
Attenborough. The Laws of the Earliest English Kings	15/-	5.00
Baker. Principles of Geometry	12/-	4.00
Bateson. Mendel's Principles of Heredity	17/6	6.00
Bennett. The Pastons and Their England	15/-	5.00
Berry. The Atmosphere Manual	2/6	.90
Bolland. The General Eyre	6/-	2.00
Bosher. Integral Equations	3/-	1.00
Bosanquet. Education of the Young in the Republic of Plato	4/6	1.25
Bourgeois. Modern France, 2 vols.	21/-	7.00
Brown. The Andaman Islanders	40/-	12.50
Brown. Experimental Science, Pt. II ..	4/6	1.50
Brown. History of Scotland. 3 Parts. Each	8/-	2.75
Browne. Mental Measurements	21/-	7.00
Bornside. Theory of Groups of Finite Order	17/6	6.00
Bury. Constitution of Later Roman Empire	1/6	.50
Buckland. Textbook of Roman Law from Augustus to Justinian	50/-	15.00
Burbury. Kinetic Theory of Gases	9/-	3.00

[The complete list contains 177 titles, of which the first twenty-five are here given. The aggregate cost of the titles listed is 2,513 shillings and 838.50 dollars. The average rate for the whole list is, therefore about 33.3c. Ed. L. J.]

In this connection, I think it should be emphasized that libraries customarily receive from book stores and jobbers some considerable discount from the American price, whereas it is well known that it is not customary in England to give any discount whatsoever to libraries from the net prices of the books.

When these factors have been taken into consideration it seems to us that it is apparent that with the duty which must be paid, with the transportation expenses, and with the necessity of carrying a stock of books which do not sell rapidly in proportion to the value of the stock carried, the American price as fixed by us is as low as is commercially possible.

A. H. NELSON, *Vice-President*
The Macmillan Company.

CORRECTION

Inadvertently the words: "*The Contemporary Review*, costing forty-two shillings, or *The Fortnightly Review*" were omitted from the last bulletin of the A. L. A. Book Buying Committee. The third paragraph should read:

Similarly, *The Contemporary Review*, costing forty-two shillings, or *The Fortnightly Review* and *The Nineteenth Century*, forty-eight shillings each, in England, can be gotten here for seven dollars apiece, thirteen dollars and fifty cents for two or twenty dollars for the three.

On Completing Files of Foreign Publications

DURING the past summer, when Mr. Gerould, of the Committee, was in Berlin, he had a conference with Dr. Juergens of the Notgemeinschaft fuer Deutsche Wissenschaften in regard to the exchange of services between that organization and American libraries. Dr. Juergens stated that he had been able to secure and to forward to us a considerable number of periodicals represented on the list of desiderata which had been sent to him in the summer of 1921, and that he expected to be able to supply a number of others. He expressed his appreciation for the service already rendered by our Committee to the German libraries and requested that, if possible, we give them still further assistance.

It was determined consequently that Dr. Juergens should send to us a list of such periodicals as he has been able to collect, supplementing those already sent, and that he is to furnish also a revised list of their desiderata. The Committee therefore, recommends the following:

That American libraries which have files of German periodicals from which volumes and single numbers dating within the war period are lacking, should at once compile accurate lists of their desiderata and should forward these lists to Otto Harrassowitz in Leipsic, who agrees to undertake the very difficult task of supplying the missing numbers.

An arrangement has been effected between this firm and the Notgemeinschaft so that any further numbers which that organization is able

to find will be turned over to Harrassowitz and used to fill the orders coming to them from American libraries.

Wherever possible, in cases where a sufficient number of copies of desired numbers cannot be secured, arrangements will be made for re-printing, pro-rating the cost with that of the originals, so that the price will be uniform.

The Committee desires to express its complete assurance that this commission will be handled by the firm of Harrassowitz with efficiency and at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. Gerould's investigation during the summer has convinced him that there exists in the hands of the various dealers a considerable body of German periodicals for the war period, but that as so many of these are unlisted by the dealers holding them, it will not be an easy matter for Harrassowitz to purchase the numbers which we need. We cannot expect him to undertake this task for us without adequate remuneration, but we feel confident that the figure will be kept as low as possible.

A little later an appeal will be made to the members of the Association to assist in supplying to the German libraries the books and periodicals which they need.

It is impossible to stress too strongly the very serious situation which is confronting the German university and scientific libraries. Their resources, reckoned in marks, have increased in only a very small ratio. They have been obliged to cut their expenses at every possible point, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they are able to keep in operation.

The exchange rate on the mark being what it is, the purchase of foreign books with their own funds is absolutely out of the question. The world of scholarship cannot afford to allow these libraries to go without assistance. We ourselves will be the losers if some means is not found of placing at the disposal of German scholarship the results of our own work.

JAMES THAYER GEROULD,
WILLARD AUSTEN,
H. M. LYDENBERG, *Chairman*.

*A. L. A. Committee on Completing Files
of Foreign Periodicals.*

Education Week

THE American Library Association, which has been invited by John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, to have a part in the observance of American Education Week, December 3 to 9, draws the attention of librarians to the opportunity offered to emphasize the educational service of libraries, and offers the following suggestions:

There are separate slogans and topics for each of the seven days, and the library will find it possible to write two or three short newspaper articles each day about the library and its connection with topics for that day. Short lists of books will be appropriate on most of the days, and interviews with prominent people about library service will probably be acceptable in any newspaper office.

Some libraries will doubtless wish to make an exhibit of books, pictures and other library material during the week, or in some instances to have separate exhibits each day. Personal or circular letters to a few of the leaders of the community on each day calling attention to the exhibit of books, to the service which the library renders and its relation to the subject for the day, would probably bring good results in many places.

There will also be an opportunity nearly every day during the week to do some special thing which will show the library's connection with other educational agencies and its own direct educational service.

Letters may well be sent to the ministers and others who are to speak on Sunday, December 3d, asking them to mention in their talks the library as an agency for Americanization, citizenship and education in general.

On Monday, citizenship day, a reception might be held at the library for foreign-born groups. This would also be a good day for distributing a list of books about the United States.

On Tuesday, which is patriotism day, some libraries may find it possible to have an exhibit of national, State and other flags, borrowed from individuals and organizations in the city.

Wednesday is school and teacher day, a very appropriate time for sending a communication to every teacher in the city, emphasizing the importance of training children to use books and libraries. Lists of children's books may well be distributed on this day to the school children and to parents and teachers.

The topic for Friday, equality of opportunities, suggests emphasizing the service of the library in providing the means of adult and continuing education.

Material which will help in the observance of American Education Week may be obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and from the National Education Association, 1201 16th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The American Legion is co-operating in the observance of this week, and it is probable that the officers of the local chapter of that organization as well as the superintendent of schools will be interested in the library's plans.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1922



THE A. L. A. conference for 1923 at Arkansas Hot Springs, April 23-28, unless on further investigation hotel accommodations should be disappointing, indicates the mecca toward which the faces of librarians from all parts of the country should be looking forward with the new year. A spring, instead of summer, meeting is, of course, necessary in the South, and in previous instances has not stood in the way of a large attendance, and the date avoids both the Commencement season, which often keeps college librarians away from the conference, and the heat wave usually to be expected toward the Fourth of July. One purpose of the location is, of course, to invite a large attendance from the South, and it is to be hoped that southern librarians will appreciate the opportunity and will reciprocate the endeavors of those who travel far from North and East and West by making the journey to this southern centre. The Arkansas Hot Springs are reached by the Iron Mountain Railroad and are especially convenient to Texas, which is a banner State in library development in the southern region. The Texas libraries at Austin, San Antonio, El Paso, Dallas, Houston, and Galveston, as well as in smaller centres, are well worth visiting, and it is most desirable that a post-conference trip may include as many of these as possible, and a return journey northward thru other southern States which are also making good headway in library progress or which, on the other hand, need the stimulus of such a library visitation.

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THE southern library movement has, in fact, already taken a new lease of life, especially in regional organization, possibly as one result of the Enlarged Program movement of three years since. The successful meeting at Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, resulted in the definite formation of a Southeastern Library Association while simultaneously a Southwestern Library Association has been set on foot, which, like our relations with Canada, will give the word "American" in the title of our national organization the broadest sense, since delegates from old Mexico were in attendance and Mexico is to be definitely a participant in the new organization. Incidentally, the Signal Mountain gathering was notable for the introduction

of a new method of library propaganda. The enterprising Mr. Josselyn, who was responsible for the library daily at the Asbury Park conference, added the aeroplane as a library help to the radio, which has already come more or less into use, and flying from Birmingham to Signal Mountain distributed "Why Not Books" cards as he passed over promising fields for such seed sowing. The regional meeting at St. Joseph, Mo., also proved a signal success and fills the gap between the new Southwestern Association and the region in which Minnesota and Wisconsin are notable. Another step in assimilation is shown in the change of name of the Keystone Library Association, hitherto representing northern and western Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania Library Association, which is in line with the nomenclature in all other States, and possibly there may work out, with the help of the Pennsylvania Library Club of Philadelphia and vicinity a regional organization which will include Maryland and Delaware officially in the Atlantic City gathering, for which Philadelphia and New Jersey have hitherto been chiefly responsible. Credit should be given to the Pacific Northwest Library Association as a pioneer in regional organization, and this, like the new Southwestern Association, is international in giving to the word "American" its wider meaning.

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A NEW feature in connection with the Council meetings at Chicago, December 28-30, will be the meeting of chief librarians of the larger public libraries, where bigness presents new problems not faced by the smaller libraries. Dr. Hill, in sending from the Brooklyn Library an inquiry as to whether other public libraries in the larger cities thought such a meeting would be worth while, brought out a surprising unanimity in its favor, and the request for suggestions of topics produced unexpected results in a list of more than sixty subjects, which one or another thought could usefully be discussed in such a gathering. Doubtless many of these subjects are common to smaller as well as larger libraries, and any meetings outside the general conference should be careful to confine debate to questions specifically germane to the respective gatherings. Of course the financial question

will be especially at the front, as the great difficulty before our state and public libraries has been to obtain appropriations in proportion to the increased allotments for non-library purposes, and the growing public demand for library service, which requires new dollars with every added reader.

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ALTHO the American Library Association has no official connection with American Education Week and the official announcement from the N. E. A. makes no mention of libraries, it is nevertheless greatly to be desired that libraries thruout the country shall do their best to make this week of important value and, incidentally, to emphasize the importance of libraries as part of the educational system, locally as well as nationally. The U. S. Bureau of Education, in its broadside issued in preparation for Education Week, recognizes libraries in this connection and is fresh evidence of the desire of the Bureau under the present Commissioner to continue the relations with libraries established under earlier administrations. The week of December 3-9 should be one of close relation between librarians and teachers and prompt steps should be taken in each locality by librarians to co-operate in every way toward what should be a common goal of both professions, particularly in the rural centers where the connection has not yet been thoroly made.

LIBRARY work in the Navy will suffer a serious loss thru the resignation of Charles H. Brown, to take the position of librarian of the Iowa State College, whose library is to enter upon a new stage of development of state-wide importance. Under Mr. Brown's administration and with the backing of Captain Train and the higher officials of the Navy Department all the way up, library work for the men of that service has not only been of the highest value but has earned such full official recognition that, while forces have been reduced and budgets have been cut, the library appropriation in the budget for 1923 and that already outlined for 1924 remain almost the same. The Navy has kept ahead of the Army in this field, but it is to be hoped that the naval precedent will be followed in the new Army budget. This success has been due largely to Mr. Brown's personal efforts and ability, and it is not because of any dissatisfaction or discouragement that he leaves the Government service, but only because the new field affords for himself and his family an opportunity especially inviting. The Navy Department proposes to keep this important post in the best hands, with fairly adequate salary, and we hope it may find a worthy successor to the man who has done such important service in the initial work of organization after the Government had taken over the work commenced by the A. L. A.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MID-WINTER MEETING

THE mid-winter meetings will be held in Chicago December 28-30, with headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. Council, Executive Board, Editorial and Education Committees, League of Library Commissions, University, College and Normal School librarians, and librarians of large public libraries are arranging for conferences.

The first session of the Council will receive a report from the Committee on Constitution and By-laws, and will transact miscellaneous business. At the second Dr. Ranev for the Book-buying Committee and Dr. Wyer for the Federal and State Relations Committee are asked to report on the copyright situation. This will be followed by a discussion of standardization of library service led by Josephine A. Rathbone, chairman of the Committee on Standardization. The third session will be devoted to discussion of certification and salaries, Frank Keller

Walter, chairman of the Committee on Certification presenting the former, and Charles H. Compton, chairman of the Salaries Committee presenting the latter.

On Thursday afternoon the Executive Board will meet and in the evening the Editorial and Education Committees.

Normal school librarians and librarians of large public libraries will meet on the morning of December 28; and the League of Library Commissions, University Librarians, Librarians of Large Public Libraries and a second meeting of Normal School Librarians will occupy the afternoon of that day. In the evening the "Large Librarians" and the College Librarians will meet. On Friday morning the League and the University Librarians will hold second sessions and there will also be a meeting of the Executive Board. In the afternoon the Council will meet and in the evening the Education Committee. The council will hold two meetings on Saturday morning and afternoon respectively.

A.L.A. REGIONAL MEETING AT ST. JOSEPH

THE first official Regional Meeting of the American Library Association was held at St. Joseph, Missouri, October 17-18, by the Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska Libraries Associations. These associations have been making plans for this conference since the Colorado Springs meeting of the A. L. A., when the idea was first broached. The registration showed an attendance of 247, there being 105 from Missouri, 72 from Kansas, 54 from Nebraska, 12 from Iowa, one each from Illinois, New York, Oklahoma and California.

The opening session on Tuesday morning was presided over by Purd B. Wright of Kansas City. After welcoming the librarians, Rev. C. M. Chilton of the St. Joseph Library Board said that Americans were beginning to understand that the destiny of a democracy was not inevitable. We formerly had the idea that our manifest destiny was ready-made, but the War disillusioned us. Democracy has to be worked out. The dissemination of the right kind of information is absolutely essential. The Public Library can meet this need. It is now one of the great fundamental forces of modern life, but it will not complete its full duty until it raises the intelligence of the last one of the ignorant and the poor. The time will come when the library will be an aggressive and dominant force.

Mr. Wright, in responding, said in part:

It is especially fitting that this first regional meeting of the A. L. A. should be held in St. Joseph, within a few miles of the geographical center of the United States; the great gateway of both Kansas and Nebraska.

For a time, a little to the south of us was that great trade thoroughfare known as the Santa Fe trail, reaching thru Kansas to the Southwest. A short distance west branched the "Great Medicine Road of the Whites," better known as the Oregon trail, out thru Nebraska, along the Platte, to the Northwest, over which the land-hungry poured for homes. And it was this road that tied Oregon to the United States.

In still another way it is fitting that the regional meeting should be held here. In Indian legends from coast to coast you will hear of the "Road to Paradise," the "Pathway to Peace." Whatever it may be named, it means this. The land between the Platte in Missouri and the Missouri River was the holy land of the Indians, a haven of refuge for the oppressed, an asylum for the afflicted. No harm could befall one once in the sacred place. There was no fear of mortals—no dread of departure from life. Were not one's feet on the Pathway to Peace?

Thru this gateway passed Mark Twain on his way to Nevada and endless fame, taking the coach a few blocks south. And from here started, April 23, 1861, the Pony Express, which cut down the time between the Mississippi and California from twenty-five days, over the old route thru the south, to ten days, and in extremity, to seven and one-half days!

THE JOYS OF GETTING LOST

The main address of the morning, Arthur E. Bostwick's paper, "The Joys of Getting Lost," was read by Sula Wagner. A few paragraphs from this may suggest to librarians the joy and desirability of making a new trail for one's self and of not hesitating to break away from accustomed routine.

The joys to which I refer are those experienced in the process of finding oneself again, but as one can not find oneself without first getting lost, I feel that my title is justified. "Getting lost," of course, is a relative term. I can not conceive of any intelligent person's getting lost permanently. Persons die, it is true, when they are lost, but always because of some attendant circumstance. The distance to civilization may be too great for them to traverse; they may be attacked by wild animals; they may starve simply because they do not know which of the fruits and roots around them are edible. Those things are not necessary features of getting lost. When the Indian was asked if he were lost, he replied proudly, "No! Indian not lost; wigwam lost; Indian here."

When a man finds himself confronted by unfamiliar conditions and knows not where to turn to extricate himself, he is as truly lost as if he were in the jungle or in the erstwhile cowpaths of ancient Boston. If he does not know how to get out, he is in for an unpleasant time. What may happen to him may even put an end to his usefulness. This is eminently true in an occupation like librarianship where much of what we do is a matter of routine. We are on a trail, and when something odd or strange or unexpected demands instant decision or action, we find ourselves floundering around in the underbrush. If we were never off the trail before, we are in for an unpleasant time.

Unfortunately our training, like that for most other professions or occupations is a training for routine. We can get along speedily and well on the trail—but off it! We just trust to luck that we shall never get off it—and we trust in vain. For the one certain thing in this life of ours is a good measure of uncertainty. The one thing that we may confidently expect is that something unexpected will happen. But professorships of resourcefulness are not found in our colleges. What training we get in this regard, we shall have to give ourselves. We shall have to practice getting lost, for the satisfaction involved in extrication. Then when the emergency turns up, there is at least a good chance that it will not be an emergency at all. Instead of giving hostages to Fortune, we shall have forced that fickle goddess to give them to us.

In other words, my advice to librarians, as to everyone else is, "Get off the trail!" at least occasionally.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS

Following, short addresses were given by Willis H. Kerr and Irving H. Bundy, presidents, respectively, of the Kansas and Missouri Library Associations, and Nellie Williams, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission.

Mr. Kerr, speaking on "As It Is in Kansas," said that there are now ninety-four tax-supported public libraries, forty-five college and institutional libraries and 100 subscription libraries in Kansas—a total of 239. In 1921 sixteen new public libraries were organized. Eleven public libraries have increased their income during the last year; in two towns the

income has been decreased. Kansas has a county library law, but no county library yet established. A number of libraries are giving free service to county residents. Seven public libraries are conducting regular library columns in their newspapers.

Mr. Bundy said that in Missouri "twelve new association or subscription libraries have been established in the past year; five cities are now considering the establishing of public libraries under tax support; two cities, Farmington and Columbia, voted one-half mill tax for the support of their libraries, formerly maintained as subscription libraries. Missouri has a county library law, but as yet no county library. St. Louis County was ready to vote on the proposition last spring, but owing to the fact that the county had already reached its constitutional tax limit, from which library tax must be taken, it was impossible. In order to remedy this it would be necessary to change the Constitution, and the Tax Committee of the Constitutional Convention had agreed to recommend that a municipality or county be allowed to vote a library tax not to exceed two mills, in addition to the general tax. Mr. Bundy stated that it seemed probable that the Constitutional Convention would adopt the recommendation of the Tax Committee. In case of adoption by the people it would be the first State Constitution providing for a library tax separate from the general tax, thus putting the library on the same taxation basis as the public school.

For Nebraska Miss Williams reported twenty-one cities of a population of 3,000 and up, all with tax-supported libraries; twenty-three towns of 2,000-3000 population, twenty-one of which maintain libraries by tax; sixty-five towns of 1,000-2,000, of which forty-eight have taxed libraries and seventeen have not. Of these seventeen towns, thirteen have association libraries, leaving four without any library facilities. There are also forty-four towns under 1,000 population, having libraries—twenty-nine tax supported and fifteen association. Nine library boards have seen fit to lower salaries slightly, in one case where the income has been substantially increased. Seventeen librarians are receiving the same amount that they were two years ago. In eighty-eight cases salaries have been raised and in five of these the librarian is receiving \$1,500 or more. In twenty-four towns the library income has been reduced within the last two years. In thirteen it has been materially increased. The remaining eighty receive approximately the same amount they did two years ago.

HOW MUCH REVENUE DOES A LIBRARY NEED?

The Tuesday afternoon session was presided

over by Mr. Bundy. "The Library Revenue—How Much Does a Library Need—How to Get It" was the subject discussed by three library trustees. G. L. Zwick, of the St. Joseph Board, emphasized the point that the library should have a constant and settled income upon which to depend. The worst possible plan, in his estimation, was for the Library Board to have to appear before the City Council annually asking for the library appropriation. He advocated a stated mill tax provided for by legislative enactment and spoke of the provision proposed for the Missouri Constitution which would provide for a separate library tax. Mr. Zwick is a member of the Constitutional Convention and is much interested in seeing this provision made.

Mr. John E. Heffelfinger of the Arkansas City (Kan.) Public Library Board, spoke in part as follows:

The South Dakota Bulletin (June, 1921) states that it is impossible to run any kind of a library on less than \$1,500; and that up to a population of 2,500, \$1 per capita is necessary.

From our own investigations we conclude that initial expense granted and, therefore, not considered, satisfactory library service in towns of 5,000 to 25,000 can be maintained on a per capita basis of from 65 to 75 cents. We have not studied sufficient circulation data to more than hazard the preliminary statement that in cities of the size already named an amount ranging from 15 cents to 20 cents per book circulated seems sufficient under present conditions. Either plan in most cases studied would raise approximately the same budget.

From studies made in South Dakota and which we have checked over and verified for typical Kansas libraries, we may conclude in general that the revenue when raised will be distributed along the following lines: Salaries, 44 per cent to 54 per cent; books, 12 per cent to 16 per cent; periodicals, 3 per cent; binding, 3 per cent to 4 per cent; fuel and light, 6 per cent to 8 per cent; janitor service, 10 per cent to 13 per cent; insurance, 1 per cent to 2 per cent; supplies and printing, 3 per cent to 4 per cent; equipment and upkeep, 3 per cent to 5 per cent; miscellaneous, 3 per cent. If the minimum percentages are used in each case only 88 per cent of the tentative needed revenue will have been spent; and if the maximum percentages are followed there will be a total of 112 per cent, or a deficit of 12 per cent.

While in Kansas the full power to make the tax levy for library purposes is in the hands of the local Board (with maximums set by the state legislature) yet in the long run no Board will approach this maximum unless popular acclaim approves such a step. And this approval can come only with widespread individual realization of library functions. The more general the use of the library the more general will be the moral support and community willingness to give without question the budget desired by the Board. How to get the budget is primarily a question of popularizing the library and of putting it on the same financial plane with paving, with police and fire protection, with water, light and sanitation, and as a proper adjunct to school facilities and school taxation.

A paper by Bruce McCulloch, of the Omaha Library Board, in his absence, was read by Miss

Tobitt. The following are brief extracts from it:

From my own limited experience . . . I would say that the generally accepted idea (particularly among library people) of an annual appropriation equivalent to \$1 per capita of population served would be about right. It might be too large for a big city like London and too small for a city like Podunk, but in any case such an appropriation, put to library uses, would be money well invested.

In any event, it is up to the library trustees to secure as good an appropriation as possible whether this amount is fixed by statute, by some legislative body or by an executive. A harmonious, competent and willing library staff is the best and strongest argument a trustee can have to secure an appropriation adequate for an honest program of usefulness in the community.

"A Librarian's Vices and Devices" was the subject of a paper by Rebecca D. Kiner, librarian at Hiawatha, Kan. Miss Kiner is one of the pioneers of the profession, having been appointed librarian of this library forty-two years ago and being connected with it ever since, either as librarian or a member of the board. She suggested a number of ways in which the librarian could get free help and make her library a real force in the community. She especially recommended that each librarian seize the opportunity of acquiring an endowment fund for the library by bequests and thru provisions in wills. Her library has already made a start towards such an endowment, several thousand dollars having been collected. Hiawatha is a town of 3,000 population, with an income of \$2,700.

"How We Reach the Community—Summary, Methods and Result" was then discussed. Ward Edwards, president of the Missouri Library Commission, reported for his State. Letters from librarians in the State, received in answer to a questionnaire, led him to the conclusion that librarians considered newspapers the most effective and most universally used means of publicity. Other methods mentioned were exhibits inside and outside the library, floats in parades, open house, signs on library trucks and mailing lists of citizens arranged under subjects of their hobbies.

Ida Day, librarian of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Public Library, spoke especially of a home library installed in a model home during "Better Home Week." She also spoke of co-operation with the local Ad Club. The Vice-president of the Library Board and the Librarian addressed the Ad Club and books of interest to the members were taken to the meeting place and applications were received and books charged. This was supplemented with follow-up letters giving fuller information about the library resources for business men. Nothing done in Hutchinson had brought more appreciation, nor had any-

thing been more of a surprise than that the library could render such help.

Miss Williams, reporting for Nebraska, distributed mimeographed sheets of publicity methods used.

We emphasize the personality of the librarian. We believe her willing service is made effectual by business methods, by fulfilling the law of demand and supply, by outside contact with the community and thru the press. We advocate a board of trustees who will help to sell the library idea to the public by a business-like administration, leavened with a measure of zeal. We believe that these not unreasonable requirements should be supplemented by sufficient support, which will come when our belief in ourselves is transfused into the public mind by the way of the town council. . . . To me it seems like this. Here is the house that Mr. Phil Anthropy built. This is the librarian who inspires the board that harries the council that levies the tax that frenzies the farmer who sells the grain that brings the money that buys the books that reach the community that seeks the house that Mr. Phil Anthropy built.

THE LIBRARY THE MISSING LINK

At the Tuesday evening conference, presided over by Edith Tobitt of Omaha, Milton J. Ferguson of the California State Library gave an address on "The Library, the Missing Link." He showed concretely in the development of county libraries in California what had been so well brought out in Dr. Bostwick's address, namely, the necessity of "cutting across lots despite the traditional sign warnings against crossing the grass." A few extracts from the paper will illustrate this.

May I in particularizing on our efforts to solve the library problem be permitted to mention the accomplishments of a figure no longer active in the work except by tradition. I refer, of course, to my old chief who laid down the burden—no, not burden, the joy of service—five years ago. He was not a librarian, in one sense; he knew little or nothing about paste, pure rag catalog cards, and delinquent borrowers' fines. But in another sense, he was a librarian so big that we have not yet been able to measure his stature. As a business man, who found himself in the work of bringing people and books together, he made no pretense to originality. His greatest fame rests upon his ability to cut across lots despite the traditional signs warning against crossing the grass. Naturally, he had little patience with efforts to run the library economically—that is, on next to nothing. His belief that a thing worth having is worth paying for is still pretty sound philosophy. And above all he recognized as a fact the necessity of placing books within easy reach of every child, every dweller in the state and nation.

Our plan of campaign, then, was simplicity itself. It might not suit your needs, it is true; and I shall therefore not burden you with its details. It is enough to say that fundamentally our unit of service was broadened to cover the county; that funds are raised by county tax; and that adequate means are taken to insure the services of professionally trained and experienced librarians in executive positions. As a unifying influence, keeping the various libraries in touch with each other, supplying their unusual needs in books and advice we have the State Library, in which

is concentrated all the state's interest in this branch of its educational service.

Eleven years ago the real beginning was made. Progress at first was slow. Even today it has not kept pace with our imagination. Then the task was the organization of fifty-seven possible units. Today forty-two of those units are operating with a degree of success permitting us to hope that in time our dream will come true. How nearly our goal has been reached may be determined from the fact that the remaining fifteen counties had in 1920 a population of only 183,099 out of 3,426,536 in the state. The 1921-1922 income amounted to \$1,098,211; the book stocks were in excess of 2,140,940 volumes; branches totaled about 3,889. In these forty-two counties there are about 2,920 elementary and high school districts, of which number about 2,193 have established voluntary service relationship with the county libraries. I especially want you to bear in mind that these figures do not include cities having their own library systems. Furthermore, we hold that there is no particular virtue in the county plan that is denied the city. Some of the traditions of the latter are perhaps hard to down. The question is whether the area, population and assessment roll are sufficient to produce funds and machinery necessary to success.

In the northern part of the state more than a mile high in the heart of the Salmon mountains the adventurous traveler will find a county library sign nailed to a giant of the forest. Near this emblem of the outside world is a TNT powder box securely fastened to a tree trunk, high enough to be out of reach of wild animals and safely covered with the top of an old stove to frustrate the curiosity of chipmunk and squirrel. In it forest rangers, ranchers driving their herds into the mountains for summer feeding, wandering prospectors will find a store of books wherewith to refresh old memories and to learn new facts and new fancies. This box once contained material of the highest explosive quality, capable in war of snuffing out the lives of men and of leveling proud edifices, and in peace of carving roadways around the perilous cliffs of towering mountains. I venture to assert, however, that its original content, powerful as it was, can never equal the blasting force of those modest volumes which now make the box their biding place. The powder at the touch of the electric button did its work, in an instant, and was done; the book may move and energize the mind, the soul, not once, but again and again, working its will generation after generation. It is the true high explosive."

Many took part in the general discussion on county libraries following. Mr. Kerr brought up the question of a public library providing library service without pay to residents in the county. He thought this was a good way to arouse interest if the county residents were made to understand clearly that it was only a temporary arrangement and would be discontinued. Mr. M. Ferguson, however, was of the opinion that to provide such free service was a decided mistake—that the county residents would become accustomed to free service and would be less inclined to vote for a county library on that account. Malcolm G. Wyer spoke of a survey which had recently been made in Nebraska on library conditions and books and reading in the country, carried out by the State Agricultural Experiment Station. It showed, of course, a

general lack of reading matter in farm homes. Mr. Ferguson said that California was convinced that the proper procedure in a county library campaign was for all towns having public libraries to be excluded from voting on the proposition. If after the county library was established a community on its own initiative desired to come in, well and good. California had started with the idea that the towns with public libraries should come into the system unless they objected, but they had found by experience that this did not work out. Mrs. J. R. Dale of the Oklahoma Library Commission asked whether Mr. Ferguson thought that the county library should be located in the county seat. Mr. Ferguson thought that headquarters should be at the county seat, but not necessarily the largest library. Mrs. Dale said that county seats changed so frequently in Oklahoma that it made it difficult. Forrest Spaulding suggested that it might be well to locate the headquarters of the county library in a book-wagon and thus it would be easy to make a transfer when county seats were changed. Following this meeting a reception by the Staff and Board of Directors of the St. Joseph Public Library was held in the Japanese Tea Room of the Robidoux Hotel.

THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE

Mr. Wyer, a vice-president of the A. L. A., presided at the Wednesday morning conference. In presenting A. L. A. President Utley, Mr. Wyer made a few remarks concerning the development of the relationship between state library associations and the A. L. A., noting various changes in the A. L. A. Constitution in this regard. This being the first Regional Conference of the A. L. A., Mr. Wyer suggested that it might illustrate the advantages of holding a general conference of the A. L. A. once in two years and of regional conferences like this one on the other year. Mr. Utley, representing the A. L. A. officially at this Regional Meeting, spoke on "The Library of the Future." He said that he was no H. G. Wells and that his talk would not be a comprehensive attempt to predict the future of library development, but there were a few spots worthy of consideration which he would like to bring out. He then contrasted conditions in the United States at the end of the Civil and World wars. Some think that the next period in library history will be one of serious retrenchment. He did not believe such would be the case. Of course we want libraries to be properly economical in their administration. We want to get two dollars value for two dollars' work, but we should not try to get along with one dollar where we formerly had two. He did not believe that library work was going to be affected

seriously by the present stringency and the cry for lower taxes.

Mr. Utley spoke of the splendid special collections being built up in libraries in the United States. He did not think these were being used as they should be. He hoped there would be a time when institutions of learning would send graduate-students, one at a time, to such libraries to do research work. He called special attention to the collection of English literature and Americana in the Henry E. Huntington Library; the collection on European Linguistics in the Newberry Library; the collection on Americana before 1800 in the John Carter Brown Library. He believed that more use should be made of the photostat in getting copies of valuable material in European libraries for American libraries. He suggested a union catalog of such photostatic material—this catalog probably to be maintained in the Library of Congress.

Referring to the question of popular fiction of ephemeral interest Mr. Utley said in his opinion libraries will in years to come concern themselves more with books of permanent worth and interest—books of reference and educational value which appeal to the trades, professions and business fields, as well as the arts and various branches of literature. To-day we need a thousand copies of a popular novel to fill the demand. Tomorrow the same books remain on the shelves uncalled for. There should be other places than the public library where such books may be obtained. The reading public will come to realize this and public libraries will become treasure houses of books which endure.

The last question Mr. Utley raised was what part the A. L. A. would play in the library of the future. He thought that it would play a large part as it has in the past, especially in promoting the professional solidarity of librarians. Twenty years ago the A. L. A. had about eighteen hundred members; now it has over six thousand. He spoke of the fact that already plans are being made for the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the American Library Association, and committees would soon be appointed for carrying out this celebration in 1926. One of the things which he hoped for the A. L. A. was that it might have a permanent building for its headquarters; other associations were rapidly acquiring buildings for headquarters and such a building would give prestige to the profession and aid library development.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to group conferences and Thursday morning to round tables. Librarians of cities of 300—3000 population, presided over by Nellie Williams, discussed: Budget system for libraries; how to pres-

ent library needs to the city council; how to interest the commercial club in the library (one suggestion was to ask the commercial club to make suggestions of books to be purchased); Should the librarian attend board meetings? Librarians from cities of 3,000—10,000 population were presided over by Miss Mary C. McQuaid, librarian of Fairbury, Neb., and Grace D. Rose, of Des Moines, presided at the round table of librarians from cities of 10,000—up. One of the topics which aroused the discussion at this meeting was the question of having members of a library staff make out efficiency records for themselves. Another topic of interest was the plan recently adopted by the Grand Rapids Public Library of allowing assistants three to four months time on pay to take special studies or for travel; one per cent of the salary budget being allowed for this purpose. (See L. J. for September 1, p. 714.)

The sentiment of all those who attended the first regional conference of the American Library Association seems to be that it was a success in every respect. This would seem to indicate that such Regional Meetings of the A. L. A. could with great profit be held at intervals in other parts of the country.

CHARLES H. COMPTON, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

A JOINT meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, Western Massachusetts Library Club and the New England School Library Association was held at Greenfield, October 19 to 21. Headquarters were at the Weldon Hotel. The first evening session was conducted by the Massachusetts Library Club under the chairmanship of President Harold T. Dougherty. A greeting was extended by Edgar P. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Greenfield Public Library.

Professor Raymond G. Gettell, of the Department of Political Science in Amherst College, spoke on the topic "The United States in World Politics." In summarizing the effects of the newer aspects of the foreign policy, Professor Gettell found that there is a growth of the centralizing power of the United States as against the states, an increasing power of the President and governmental gains of power at the expense of the individual.

On the next morning a round table discussion on library problems was conducted by E. Louise Jones who outlined library conditions in some of the towns in Franklin county. In response to the question as to how many libraries keep their children's room open until the regular closing time it was found that the majority do not observe the full time schedule.

In speaking on state documents and those desirable to preserve, Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, emphasized the importance of keeping the General and Special statutes, and Acts and Resolves. The large libraries should keep the various editions of the statutes; the small ones need not. Harold A. Wooster outlined the plan followed in the Westfield Athenaeum for the filing of mounted pictures. A case made of a large number of units on the pigeon hole system, provides for over 100,000 pictures. The cost of the case was \$30.

In response to an inquiry it was found that no library releases for general circulation books already reserved for a group of readers. The question was asked as to whether the establishment of junior high schools makes any difference as to the age when children should use the adult department. Should an age limit be set? The consensus of opinion favored placing books for ninth grade reading lists in the Children's Room, thereby bringing reading forward one year. Holyoke has done this at considerable expense. Somerville requires children to have a permission slip in order to use the adult department. Titles on reading lists are duplicated and made seven-day books.

The Friday afternoon session was in charge of the Western Massachusetts Library Club under the chairmanship of President Harold A. Wooster. Burges Johnson, associate professor of English at Vassar, spoke on "A Layman's Idea of a Librarian." Professor Johnson had in mind especially the ideal librarian. He wanted to see not an automaton but an active person. Provincialism is a mental attribute which the librarian must not have. The librarian must have three dominant loyalties, to himself, to his work and to his community. There should be an intense desire to progress in one's chosen field. This may even be described as ambition if a real advance is achieved. It is not so necessary to have a belief in the library you have as to have a dream of a better one.

An original Book Pageant written by M. Grace Fickett, teacher of English in the Westfield Normal School was presented in the evening. The costumes were full length replicas of the backs of some much used reference books. The books were represented as speaking to people, inviting them to use the volumes and admonishing readers for ill usage. The books with speaking parts were Webster's Dictionary, New International Encyclopedia, *Who's Who*, Warner's Library, Larned's History for Ready Reference, Steadman's Library of American Literature, Bartlett's Familiar Quotations and the World Almanac.

Several of the Club members made pleasant excursions to Deerfield and Northfield.

Z. Marshall Crane, trustee of the Public Library in Dalton, spoke on "The Near East."

A report of the personal Aid Committee submitted by Katharine P. Loring and read by E. Louise Jones reviewed the help already extended thru gifts and loans from the fund in the care of the Committee. President Dougherty announced that the Club scholarship had been awarded to Gertrude L. Harrington, a student at Simmons College, in the class of 1923. The winter meeting of the Club will be held at Providence on January 25 and 26. E. H. Furst made a report on the purpose of the New England School Library Association to develop library work in the schools.

The last session on Saturday forenoon was in charge of the New England School Library Association. The program included remarks by Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of Secondary Education in Massachusetts, who spoke on "Planning a High School Library," and an account, by Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of Schools in Newton, of "Story Telling in Schools."

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEETING at Brattleboro in conference from October 25 to 27, the Vermont Library Association and the Free Public Library Commission heard discussions of work with schools, the desirability of municipal reference bureaus for Vermont towns, and methods for obtaining and arranging free pamphlet material.

Talks were given at the opening session by Florence Wellman, superintendent of the local schools, on "What the Library Can Do for the Schools," and by Alice Blanchard of Montpelier on library work with schools in California, particularly in Los Angeles. Kate W. Barney of the Forest Park Branch of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library considered the obtaining of free material and use of vertical files. A sight seeing trip into Massachusetts and New Hampshire, arranged by the business men of Brattleboro, occupied the early hours of the afternoon. Members of the Chamber of Commerce also were the hosts at the "get-together" supper arranged for the visitors the previous evening at All Souls parish house.

Town government in the United States is a failure as compared with that in England and Canada said K. R. B. Flint, professor of political science at Norwich University, Northfield, for the reason that the people in many of our towns are either ignorant or indifferent so far as matters of local government are concerned. Education is needed, and municipal reference bureaus will supply it. Co-operation with schools is desirable to render children familiar

with local affairs, so that as adults they can deal with them intelligently. About twelve Vermont towns are now planning to start such bureaus. The State reference bureau at Norwich University has worked out exceptionally well.

An informal discussion of books followed Prof. Flint's talk, members bringing forward books which had enjoyed popularity in the previous year. In the evening readings of modern poetry were given by Leo Leonard Twinem, formerly of the department of public speaking of the University of Vermont. The attendance was composed of about 150 auditors.

The increasing popularity of the State book wagon was the theme of the talk by Helen M. Richards of the traveling library department at the final session. Lucy D. Cheney, librarian of the public library at Rutland, spoke on Vermont fiction, taking up novels with settings in Vermont or in which Vermont was mentioned, as well as writers who had lived in the State. Charles Tuttle of the Rutland publishing firm of that name talked informally on valuable source material in Vermont libraries, ending with some of his own experiences in obtaining rare items. Gaylord Brothers, the Library Bureau and the H. R. Hunting Company exhibited library supplies and new and resewn books.

The executive committee is to decide whether the next meeting is to be held at Vergennes or jointly with the New York Library Association at Lake George. Elizabeth McCarthy of Springfield and Florence H. Moses of Bennington were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, and Iva M. Young was chosen for the post of secretary-treasurer.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A SYMPOSIUM for the discussion and analysis of weekly news periodicals constituted the program of the first fall meeting of the New York Library Club held October 19 at the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. The attendance more than filled the auditorium. President Theresa Hitchler presided.

Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Hempstead (L. I.) Public Library and instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library sketched in brief the history, policy, and personnel of several periodicals. Questions concerning the list of periodicals distributed to the members were answered by Caroline Ulrich, Alice Appo and George Bergquist of the New York Public Library.

Carl Van Doren, literary editor of the *Century Magazine* and the speaker of the afternoon, confined his remarks largely to the liberal week-

lies. He attributed their increased circulation during the war to the belief of their readers that they were printing news which newspapers were not willing or did not dare to print. The bolder tone adopted by the newspapers since peace returned has made inroads into this class of readers with a consequent curtailment of the subscription list of the weeklies. He spoke of the advantage enjoyed by British weeklies in being able to editorialize soon after the event and to get their issues into the hands of their readers in a much more restricted territory than is the case in the United States. Here the weeklies must date their issues sufficiently in advance to give an appearance at least of timeliness when they reach the newsstands of the Middle West and of California. Another advantage of the British weekly, he said, is that it is possible to maintain a very small permanent staff and instead to solicit contributions from various authorities on the subjects on which they are asked to write. This is the policy of Massingham of the *Nation and Athenaeum*.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE first meeting of the year, a dinner meeting, was held on Wednesday, October 25, 1922, at the Fairfax Tea Room, 80 Nassau Street, New York City. About 150 were present. Dorsey W. Hyde, formerly president of the National S. L. A. and D. N. Handy, of the Boston S. L. A. spoke very generally on the Detroit Conference. Mr. Hyde described how past conferences had been planned, with what objects in view, and the splendid results he thought had been accomplished therefrom. He also talked briefly on the progress that has been made in Washington, in bringing before the general public the value and importance of special libraries. Publicity, according to Mr. Hyde, should be more and more used to help further the work and emphasize the importance of all phases of library work. Helen E. Hemphill, Isabella Brokaw and Alma C. Mitchell described briefly the meetings they attended at the Conference, and Marguerite Burnett, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, gave an interesting account of the luncheon given by the First National Bank of Detroit to the bank librarians. Rebecca B. Rankin, president of the National S. L. A. spoke of her plans for the coming year. She hopes, by putting thru several schemes now in process of formation, a closer affiliation may prevail between the National S. L. A. and the various local special libraries associations thruout the country.

MARGARET C. WELLS, *Secretary*.

A "GET-IT-DONE MEETING" of the D. C. L. A.

A "GET-It-Done Meeting" of the D. C. L. A., held October 20th at the Grace Dodge Hotel, inaugurated the winter meetings of the District of Columbia Library Association. The object of the meeting was to stress the need for effective action in carrying out the program of work which had been adopted by the members of the Association. More than one hundred Washington librarians were present and heard interesting addresses by Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, President of the national Special Libraries Association, and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Washington Public Schools, who were introduced by Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., President of the District Association.

Miss Rankin discussed the need for teamwork among librarians to the end that library service may be "sold" to the public. "The American library as a service-giving institution has set an admirable standard of performance," she said, "but this service has not been fully exploited or utilized. With the birth of a new conception of co-operation and professional unity, library service today bids fair to attain a position of even greater importance and prestige in the community." "If Washington is to be called the nation's research and information center," Miss Rankin said, "then Washington librarians should receive much of the credit for this appellation."

Dr. Ballou explained the present policy in Washington of establishing branches of the public library in the public schools to the end that the facilities of the public library be made more generally available for school children and also for the adult population in different parts of the city. Dr. Ballou said: "Only by actual contact with books on science, art and literature, as made available in school and public libraries, can the public school student gain a vital appreciation of the subjects that he studies. The public schools of Washington have not been slow to participate in the movement to extend library facilities to their pupils. We have now a series of high school libraries which rank with those of any other city in the country, and provision is being made for the further extension of such facilities."

A short business meeting followed. Secretary Mary F. Carpenter read a communication from the A. L. A. transmitting two resolutions—on school libraries and library revenues—which were held over until the next meeting for action. Copies of the Association's new news bulletin, *D. C. L. A. Doings*, were then exhibited to the members and it was voted that the publication be approved and that it be published henceforth as the organ of the Association.

A unique aspect of this meeting of the Asso-

ciation was the interest displayed by Washington newspapers. Two papers ran advance notices of the meeting; four printed stories on the day after the meeting and one paper commented editorially on it in its Sunday issue. Altogether Washington newspapers devoted 34 column-inches of space to the "Get-It-Done Meeting."

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ON October 24th Anna A. McDonald, president, opened the twenty-second annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association, this year held in Altoona at the Penn-Alto Hotel. One hundred and thirty-two registered at this meeting and an unusually large number were present at the opening session. The president spoke of the increased incomes for libraries in the State, growth of favorable public sentiment and the near dawn of the county library movement in Pennsylvania.

Dr. George P. Donehoo, Pennsylvania state librarian, emphasized this note of optimism. He spoke of the critical age of transition in which we are now living, in which we have drifted away from ancient tradition. In this transition period of danger to our democracy the value of the library as an educational institution and a force in nation and state was well brought out.

The first business session opened Wednesday morning, when Miss Rockwell, chairman of the membership committee, read the committee's report. The membership in October was 438, nearly double the membership of the previous year. There are 313 individual members, 74 libraries and 51 trustees. In Port Marion, Ellwood City and Hazleton every member of staff and all the trustees are members of the association.

The proposed amendments to the constitution of the Keystone State Library Association were then acted upon. One amendment changes the name of the association from Keystone State Library Association to Pennsylvania Library Association. Another provides that groups of members, such as trustees and directors of libraries, and librarians of and persons engaged professionally in school, college, university and special libraries may form themselves into "departments" or "sections" of the Association, such departments or sections to elect their own officers and arrange for and conduct their own meetings in conjunction with the regular meetings of the Association. They shall also undertake such special work as they deem wise to advance the interests of the libraries represented by their several groups, subject to the approval of the executive committee of the Association. Only such members of the Association as are professionally engaged in libraries of the type

represented by any department or section shall be eligible to membership in such department or section or entitled to a vote at its meetings.

The Committee on Affiliation with the A. L. A. reported against affiliation at this time. The committee is, however, by no means opposed to affiliation provided it can be done under conditions satisfactory to both organizations, and was continued at its own request with instructions to take up the matter with the A. L. A. with a view to obtaining the elimination or modification of certain unsatisfactory provisions in the By-Laws of the A. L. A. Constitution. Assistant Secretary Sarah C. N. Bogle felt sure that a committee with such an object could do much to help the A. L. A. to bring about a workable constitution.

At the second business session a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting a plan for State certification. The program was devoted to the need of a definite income for libraries and methods for obtaining it. After Miss Sherman's brief but pithy paper, Miss Crandle of DuBois, Miss Krouse of the Scottvale Public Library, Miss Sterling of New Castle, and Mrs. Charles of Ellwood City narrated the struggles of each of these libraries to obtain an adequate income. When the cities had put library taxation to the vote of the people the outcome had been unanimously successful.

An effort was made to get the special libraries to form a section. There were not enough present, as the constitution requires ten members for forming any new section; but it was decided to hold a round-table and appoint Adeline Macrum, librarian of the Tuberculosis League Pittsburgh, as leader for the coming year. There is a growing number of scattered special libraries thruout the State. Philadelphia has its council and Pittsburgh is forming one, and it is hoped that a connecting link between these councils to include the isolated special librarian may be formed.

Anne Wallace Howland, director of the Drexel Institute School of Library Science, the first speaker on the Wednesday morning program, told of hopes and plans for the "new-old library school." She gave just a word to the old school, which needs no introduction, and to the professional standing of many of its graduates which is unquestioned. She then briefly outlined the plans for the new school, taking in turn each requirement for professional standing and the aims of the school not only to meet these but to "go them one better."

Sarah C. N. Bogle spoke of the need for picked people in school work, best equipped libraries and co-operation between school and

library. She took up the various methods of co-operation as worked out in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Oregon. While all these organizations differ, fortunately all feel the inter-dependence of school and library, and all are agreed that every student from the elementary school should learn to use and appreciate books and libraries. The A. L. A. therefore recommends as a minimum standard that there be at least one full time school librarian for an enrollment of one thousand elementary and high school pupils. "We are living in an age of demonstration, in the midst of project methods," Miss Bogle stated, and she mentioned Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh, and the splendid Cleveland School Libraries, which are fast demonstrating the need for more.

During discussion Miss Root told of their plan for rural delivery in Huntington County, and Miss True of the pride of the citizens of Erie in the Library "Ford-Arrow" truck. Miss Steele of Bradford reported a novel way of raising money for books by means of a memorial fund. Over a hundred dollars was given during the past year by school children in memory of two loved teachers. Mr. Carol spoke in behalf of the Universal Publishing Syndicate and their efforts to work out standards for library book binding. Of the 2,400,000 volumes of text books rebound last year, eight per cent were library books.

Mrs. Elsie Singmaster Lewars read two of her Pennsylvania stories, "A Great Day," a story of Gettysburg, and the humorous Millerstown story of "The Man Who Was Nice and Common," at a banquet in the evening. A paper on the "Public Library, a Community Necessity" was read by Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Pennsylvania State College.

In an enthusiastic paper Lieutenant David Perry of Altoona told that evening what the books and libraries had meant to the men in war service. A paper prepared by Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker on "The Importance of Compiling Indian Stories and Traditions" emphasized the importance of collecting this material while yet there is time to get it by word of mouth. Dr. W. O. Allen of Lafayette College discussed "What Publicity Really Means." He said that there was only one measure of a modern public library—the quality and quantity of the circulation. Librarians have ceased to be custodians of books, and have become book agents.

The business meeting on Friday morning was immediately followed by a joint session of children's and school librarians, presided over by Nina C. Brotherton, principal of the Carnegie

Library School, Pittsburgh, and Frances H. Kelly, head of department of work with schools. Marion K. Wallace visualized the modern children's room in her paper, "The Children's Corner." Cornelia E. Stroh told of the best of all hours in the children's room—the story hour. "Story-Telling by Wireless," by Eugenia Brunot, was a live subject handled in a live way, and "Library Day in the Schools" an able paper by Miss Boli of Pittsburgh contained many helpful suggestions. Notable among the papers of the convention was Elva S. Smith's valuable contribution on some noteworthy recent books for children, which may be used to supplement the traditional tales and the classics and standard literature which should form the nucleus of every library collection for children.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MANY factors tended toward making the twenty-sixth annual session of the Illinois Library Association, held at the Chicago Beach Hotel, October 19 to 21, a meeting of unusual excellence. The Chicago Library Club and Chicago libraries were ideal hosts; the President and other A. L. A. officers were present, the weather was ideal; and this is an anniversary year in Chicago, a cause for congratulation.

Mary E. Ahern gave the story of "Fifty Years of Progress." The passage of a law providing for tax-supported libraries in Illinois was largely due to the late E. S. Willcox, so long librarian of Peoria, who drafted the law. Chicago joined forces in urging the passage of the bill which became a law March 7, 1872. Chicago and Rockford were the first cities to take advantage of the library law; other towns followed slowly. The second milestone was 1893, when a wonderful exhibition of material in library service was shown at the World's Fair. Formal library training began in 1894, when a library school was opened at Armour Institute, under the leadership of Katherine L. Sharp. In 1897, the school was moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana, where later it became a regular part of the University course. Library extension work began thru the Farmers' Institutes, which sent out traveling libraries. The Illinois Library Association was founded in 1896. *Public Libraries* was also founded in 1896 and in its second year became the official organ of the I. L. A. Two endowed libraries in Illinois worthy of special mention are the Newberry Library and the John Crerar Library in Chicago. Illinois was among the first in the development of libraries in business organizations.

Librarian Carl B. Roden then spoke on the double anniversary of the Chicago Public Library, which within the year celebrates the fiftieth year of its life and the twenty-fifth of

residence in its present building. Mr. Roden told the story of the founding of the library after the great fire of 1871 (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December 15, 1921), sketched briefly the development, dwelling chiefly upon the solid foundation laid by Frederick Poole, librarian from 1873 to 1887; and the great expansion under his own predecessor, Henry E. Legler, librarian from 1909 to 1917. Today the system has an appropriation of \$1,250,000, and employs 644 people in circulating its 800,000 volumes to 2000 schools and thru 200 different branches or deposit stations.

Anna May Price, secretary of the Library Extension Division, in a backward glance over the eight years of its existence reported seventy-eight new free public libraries established; better and more useful libraries; less useless red tape; better district conferences; better salaries; an increase in the library tax rate; and the passage of a county library law. An increased appropriation for the Commission had resulted in the purchase of many new books, and the addition of a field worker to the staff. Many new buildings have been erected and bond issues have been and are being issued for buildings to be erected in the near future.

George B. Utley, president of the A. L. A., was to speak on "A Near Anniversary," the fiftieth anniversary of the A. L. A., which comes in 1926, but lack of time confined his talk to a few words of welcome, and an invitation to the Association to visit the Newberry Library, where a very interesting collection of early illustrated manuscripts was on exhibition.

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

The President explained that as Illinois is behind her sister states in the matter of school libraries it had seemed needful to devote one of the general sessions to a discussion of that subject. E. G. Edwards, superintendent of schools at Marshall, said that the immediate problem is with school officials. A library consciousness must be aroused. Some time ago, a survey of Illinois high school libraries showed that high schools enrolling from 880 to 2600 pupils received an appropriation of from 10 to 28 cents per pupil. Each school had a librarian, all but 50 per cent of whom had had some professional training; books were carefully and systematically selected. High schools enrolling from 880 to 240 pupils were supplied with libraries. Appropriations ranged from 35 to 58 cents per pupil; sixty-five per cent had librarians, very few of whom had any professional training. Selection of books was in the hands of teachers and principals. In high schools with an enrollment of 110 to 240 pupils, about two-thirds of the number made an appropriation for

books of from 31 to 79 cents per pupil; only about half of the libraries had a librarian, and chaotic conditions prevailed in the method of selecting books. In the high schools enrolling 110 pupils fewer, only about one-half made a library appropriation ranging from 61 cents to \$1.14 per pupil; there was no systematic method of selecting books, and no librarian with training, yet numerically three-fourths of all the high schools of the state are in this class.

There should be, as in many other states, a standard list, prepared by an authority recognized by the state department of education, from which selections are to be made. Suggestions as to a minimum number of volumes was 1000 volumes for a school of 300 or fewer, for high schools larger, 2000 with an increase of 3 books each for each pupil over 300. As to appropriations: for schools of 100 or less, \$1 per pupil; from 100 to 250, 50 cents per pupil; from 250 to 1000, 30 cents; and for schools of 1000 pupils or over 20 cents per pupil. A standard acceptable to the A. L. A. should be adopted for high school librarians, possibly eight weeks' training in a library school, or one year's experience in a well-organized library of recognized standing. Educational requirements should be the same as those of a high school teacher in a North Central High School. There should be a library course, either as part of the English course, or a separate course, in which pupils are taught the use of books.

"The Minnesota Plan" was described by Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of School Libraries, St. Paul. Minnesota has a rural population. There are twelve counties in the state where there are no libraries, but all of the people understand the schools. State grants have been made for schools, and are now being made thru the department of education for libraries. At present any rural school that expends \$40 for books, receives at the end of the year a rebate of \$20; a two room building or one that is larger, which spends \$80 receives at the end of the year \$40. In case that the amount is smaller the same per cent is returned. All books are selected from a list prepared by the State. The plan in Minnesota has been carried on entirely out of politics. The Commissioner of Education serves for a longer period than any Governor. The Board of Education is thoroly acquainted with educational policies and school requirements. An institute is offered to each county for one week in each year, in which a teacher may be trained in the use and administration of the library. Interest is chiefly in the elementary schools; the high schools have their libraries. Martha Wilson reported on the work done by the Committee appointed at the request of the A. L. A. to in-

vestigate the work of school libraries in Illinois. The policy adopted asks for the appointment of a supervisor of school libraries who shall have had library training and experience; to be appointed by the superintendent of Public Instruction and to be a member of his department.

SECTION MEETINGS

Tuesday afternoon was given over to section meetings. For the Public Libraries section Harriet Turner considered "The Librarian With a Duster." Such a vision did not especially appeal to Miss Turner, who felt that while dusters should be kept in the background, nevertheless a librarian must "play many parts," even that of janitor. The most serious problem is dust, most of which is tracked in from the street. Keeping approaches well swept and scrubbed and providing rubber matting for the length of half a dozen steps inside the door was advised, as dust adheres most readily to it. From properly oiled or varnished floors practically no dust will fly. Vacuum cleaners may be rented if not purchased. A study of the library supply catalogs of the Library Bureau, Gaylord Brothers, Democrat Printing Company, the *Stationery Herald* of the Marshall Jackson Company and the catalog of the Harder Stores of Chicago will suggest many helps to system and order, as will "Personal Efficiency in Business," published by the A. W. Shaw Company, of Chicago.

Tile was recommended for halls and places where noise need not be considered, in Miss Forestahl's talk on floor coverings. For rooms where quiet is necessary linoleum may be bought at prices ranging from \$1.15 to \$1.80 per yard; battleship linoleum, a heavier material than linoleum, at \$1.80 to \$2.50 per yard; cork carpet which is more elastic and more like a carpet, for \$1.30 to \$2.10 per yard. Linotile is similar to battleship, but is obtainable in smaller sheets. All material is obtainable in several different colors.

The majority of Illinois libraries shorten hours in summer, said Florence D. Love, and usually in July and August, altho in some instances service is cut down in June and occasionally continued thru September. Eight o'clock is a common closing hour. Some libraries in towns where stores and offices have a half-holiday have closed the same afternoons. Diverse opinions on the subject exist among librarians. No regular rule can be laid down, but if a lessening of hours results in loss of patronage, it seems a poor policy.

The service of the Art Institute to libraries of the State was presented by Lydia E. Kohn. The Art Institute and the Ryerson Library loan

photographs and lantern slides, free for educational purposes in Chicago and Cook County. There are in the collection 30,000 slides, 20,000 photographs, 20,000 post cards and 3,000 prints, children's classics told in slides, manuscript lectures on architecture painting and sculpture illustrated. These are used by women's clubs all over the United States. A weekly letter is issued on art in general and concerning the exhibits in the Institute. Nellie Bredehoft described the art collection of the State Library.

"Creating an Interest in Non-Fiction" was another topic fully developed. Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins talked on "Citizenship and Americanism." The object of her own writings she said, is to increase friendliness and respect for all peoples, working thru the children.

At the Trustees' Section, at which M. F. Gallagher, president of the Evanston Library Board, presided, H. G. Wilson, secretary of the Chicago Library Board spoke on library revenue as the one thing for which library boards are held chiefly and exclusively responsible. Complaint about high taxes is general, altho taxes in Illinois are lower than in her sister States, and much lower than in the East. Illinois' present minimum library tax rate, passed in 1921, is subject to change in three years, and another campaign of education will be necessary. A report on Warren County Library, whose success owes much to L. E. Robinson of Monmouth, showed twelve libraries established in the county, each presided over by a local librarian, and a county appropriation of \$16,000.

Two topics that called forth considerable discussion were certification and pensions. Phineas L. Windsor spoke in favor of certification as a means of raising the standard of librarianship, an aid to trustees who have to consider applicants and as an official roster, providing a pension law was passed. It was understood that certification would be considered in reference to incoming librarians and not carried out in very small communities. Miss Ahern felt that certification is not needed. Pensions were objected to as smacking of paternalism and advocated upon the theory (as well as fact) that the great majority of librarians are unmarried women who have no one to look to for support after the years of active usefulness have closed.

Carl H. Milam made an address on "Function of Libraries in Directing Reading in the Community," asking more generous support of public libraries as the most important educational institutions in America for those who have left the classroom. The section endorsed the A. L. A.'s recommendation for an appropriation of one dollar per capita for library purposes.

Carl B. Roden read a paper on the library as a censor of books. (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October 15, p. 857.)

The School Section was presided over by Clara J. Hadley. Ruth Sankee traced "The Evolution of a School Library." Mildred Warren, high school librarian, Mt. Vernon, in discussing the librarian's contribution to educational standards, recommended following the example of Newark (N. J.) in developing the pupil's interest in the government of his own locality. Vocational guidance and courses in the choice and use of books are also desirable. Margaret Davenport of Freeport considered "High School Libraries and School Societies." Clara Sullivan thought the school library "a reinforcement of the school." It is a meeting place for all students, opens up new avenues of interest and is a quiet place for reading and study. Caroline Mott of Pullman advised against investing too heavily in duplicate copies, as her experience had been that a change of faculty or a change of subject often led to but slight use of the books purchased.

May E. Jordan of St. Charles spoke on desirable features of encyclopedias for school use, giving the preference to the New International encyclopedia as the most evenly balanced and best for a school able to afford but one. She warned against the mistake of relying on an encyclopedia to the exclusion of other material.

It means much to a high school library to have a well-stocked general library near at hand, and students are urged to "join the library" at once, said Rachel Baldwin of Highland Park. Libraries are notified of any especially heavy reference work that may be expected, and are asked to supply only one copy, to be held on reserve.

At the College and Reference Section Ada M. Nelson of Knox College spoke on the use and protection of reserve books, saying that students should aid by requesting books clearly by author and title; professors by making sure that volumes assigned are in the library and by turning in lists of assignments to the librarian; librarians by seeing that books are quickly returned to the shelves. Mary J. Booth of Eastern Illinois Teachers' College said that a questionnaire sent out in 1921 showed that teaching the use of the library is less common in grade schools and high schools than it is in colleges. In teachers' colleges the course should be required; it may be elective in larger colleges and universities.

Robert J. Usher of the John Crerar Library described some new reference books, chiefly in applied science and sociology. Theodore W.

Koch of Northwestern University reported on European book markets. He said the chief difficulty was in finding stocks for purchase. The country differences that arose during the war were found to be gradually disappearing. Reparation from Germany for the destruction of the Louvain Library is receiving the attention of foreign countries. Holland book prices are high, but quantities of German books were bought up there not to be found elsewhere. In Italy, especially in Florence and Rome, the book trade is flourishing. Stocks are low because of the high business tax. Dealers do not buy unless there are definite orders in sight. Now is unquestionably the time to buy in Germany, and fair treatment is certain. Dr. Koch was elected chairman of the section for 1923.

At the closing session the Association heard an address by Lorado Taft on community consciousness. The last number on the program was a book symposium from Henry James to Sherwood Anderson conducted by Mrs. Carl B. Roden who sketched the changes in the literary world from 1900, when Queen Victoria was still on the throne until today. Following, Alice Farquhar, Margaret Ely and Nellie E. Parham took up several novels of the day.

Social features occupied Friday. In the afternoon a complimentary drive was given to the Association with tea at the Legler Branch. The Chicago Library Club entertained the visiting members at dinner at the Chicago Beach Hotel, at which Miss Bogle, President of the Chicago Library Club, presided. A number of Chicago's distinguished writers were present, among them Clara Louise Burnham, Lucy Fitch Perkins, Harriet Monroe and Edna Ferber, and to Miss Ahern, was accorded the honor of the closing word to the guests.

Officers elected for the coming year are: Ida F. Wright, Evanston, president; Edwin Wiley, Peoria, vice president; Lois Shortess, St. Charles, treasurer; Nellie E. Parham, Bloomington, secretary.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association was held in Olympia, Washington's capital city, August 30 to September 1, 1922. The registered attendants, 140 in all, included members from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Utah, and visiting librarians from California and Ontario. A cordial welcome was extended to the Association by A. W. Tyler, chairman of the board of trustees of the Olympia Public Library. The response was made by Herbert Killam, of the Public Library Commission of British Columbia, Victoria.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Charles W. Smith, of the University of Washington Library, chairman of the Committee on Northwest Bibliography, under whose auspices the checklist of Pacific Northwest Americana was prepared for publication last year, called attention to a growing activity in the collection of local history material and consequent increased prices which make it wise for librarians to purchase soon the items needed. He requested the libraries that participated in the preparation of the checklist to forward to him from time to time titles of important acquisitions. Attention was also called to the department of Pacific Northwest Americana conducted in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*. In this are given items of notes and news intended to be of interest to librarians and collectors. Ruth Rockwood, of the Portland Library Association, has prepared an annotated list of 275 titles of books relating to the Pacific Northwest that are recommended for purchase by the smaller libraries. Publication of this list for the Association will soon be arranged, as sufficient orders to the amount of \$200 were received before the meeting closed.

Miss Rockwood, chairman of the Subscription Book Committee, reported that thru the generosity of J. M. Hitt and the Washington state library it had been possible this year to bring out its Bulletins in printed form. Four numbers were issued and distributed to the libraries of the Northwest, as well as to others that had asked for them. It is the plan to continue the publication another year. Fanny Reynolds, of the Seattle Public Library, chairman of the Committee on Books for the Blind, reported the completion and publication of the union list of embossed books for the blind to be found in eleven of the libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Copies are now ready for distribution. Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian, reporting for the Committee on Libraries in Alaska, told of some correspondence with Governor Scott C. Bone and of his interest in library development in Alaska.

The report of the Committee on School Libraries was read by Mary Lytle of Seattle. The report gave detailed statistics secured from replies to questionnaires returned by eighty-six schools having libraries varying in size from 100 volumes to 7,084. Of the eighty-six, all but thirteen are housed in a separate room and only fourteen are uncataloged. Only three seem to have no annual appropriation for books. The majority of the libraries are in charge of teachers, assisted by students. A few of the teachers have had some library experience or training at normal school or university. There are three

teacher-librarians and sixteen librarians, eight of whom are graduates of library schools.

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, chairman of the committee on Joint Meeting with California, recommended that arrangements be made with the California Library Association for a joint meeting to be held at a convenient point in northern California in 1923.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN THE COAST STATES

At the evening session, three speakers, representing respectively the states of Washington, Oregon and California, presented the library situation as it is in the Pacific coast states. "The Library's Part in the State's Educational Scheme" was the title of the paper read by Mrs. Joseph Corliss Preston, state superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington. Cornelia Marvin, Oregon State Librarian, told of "Library Progress in Oregon." The state educational institutions of higher learning and the supreme court have well organized libraries; just one-third of Oregon's counties have county libraries; every town in the state capable of supporting a library has one. The school libraries are not as strong as they should be; they should be more definitely connected with local and state public library systems. The selection of books by libraries has improved. The trustees are the weakest point; they do not take as deep interest in their libraries as they might.

Cornelia D. Provines, of the Sacramento County Free Library, told of the appointment and functioning of a certification committee of the California Library Association and described the workings of the California county library system. In the certification plan California does not feel that it has settled the matter, but it has reached what promises a working basis. From July 1 to August 15 the Committee received 150 applications for certification. Notable provisions of the California county library law are: (1) The county library shall be established by the Board of Supervisors of a county who shall be directly responsible for its proper conduct and appoint its librarian. This brings the library under the direct supervision of the tax raising body of the county. (2) It provides for a state board of library examiners who pass upon the qualifications of those desiring to become county librarians and who issue certificates to them. This safeguards against political appointments and assures the selection of well qualified librarians. (3) The law provides that the county libraries shall be under the general supervision of the State Librarian, who becomes president of the County Library Association, calls an annual convention for the discussion of

matters pertaining to the county libraries, and who renders advice and assistance as needed.

NEW IDEAS IN LIBRARY PRACTICE

"New Ideas in Library Practice" was the general topic for the Thursday morning session. Anne M. Mulheron, Portland's librarian discussed "Book Drives," in Indiana and Missouri, and more particularly the book drive carried on in Portland. An advertising company effectively conducted a publicity campaign at a cost to the library of \$400. It included newspaper advertising, bill board displays, a moving picture scenario, and street car cards. The sort of books wanted was emphasized. Over 3,000 volumes were received of which 2,000 have already been accessioned as desirable additions. In reply to the question raised as to whether the tax levying bodies would not think they could lower the levy of libraries securing many books by gift, instances were cited to show that a campaign for books had sometimes emphasized the needs of the library in a way that brought increased support.

In her paper entitled, "Remission of Overdue Fines," Mary A. Batterson of the Tacoma Public Library discussed the scheme that a number of libraries have been trying out, under such designations as "homecoming week at the public library," "bargain week at the public library" and "back to the library movement." The plan is to suspend for the period of a week the collection of fines for overdue books and to urge all patrons to return overdue books which are charged to them and also any in their possession that have been taken without being charged, assurance being given that no questions will be asked. Covered barrels or other receptacles are placed at convenient places in which books may be dropped without embarrassment to those returning them. Minneapolis, Sedalia, Duluth, Cedar Rapids, Stockton and Sacramento have tried the plan with varying degrees of success. Most librarians who have tried the plan seem to approve of it, but they are agreed that it should not be undertaken too often, for the reason that patrons expecting it to be an annual affair might wait for it to come around before bringing back their books. There was some discussion of the ethical principles involved, some feeling that it is unfortunate to emphasize the "bargain" feature of the week or to treat lightly the theft of library property.

"Library Reports" were discussed by Ralph Munn, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library. The library's annual report has two chief functions, as a document of record, giving a comprehensive view of the library's development during the year, and as a medium of publicity to gain the interest and support of the

general public. Most library reports fulfill the first function well enough, but fail utterly to arouse the interest of the average citizen. It is practically impossible to have the same report accomplish both purposes; so there should be two separate reports. One, a detailed report, should give full statistics of circulation, registration, accessions, the complete financial report, etc. The number of people interested in this report is relatively small and it need not be printed; it may be mimeographed. Second, there should be a small, well written, and attractively printed pamphlet, preferably illustrated, containing a concise narrative of the high points of the year's work and featuring those things most likely to attract the general public. This should be printed in large numbers and widely distributed.

Ellen Garfield Smith, of Walla Walla, discussed "Advertising the Small Library." The small library cannot spend much on its advertising, issue a monthly bulletin, or distribute advertising thru the mail. Newspaper publicity is the cheapest, most widespread and effective in results of all forms of advertising for a small library. Library expansion is a good theme to use, because it indicates that the library is active. Statistics should be used with judgment and not worded in library jargon. Articles written by the newspaper reporter are invariably better advertising than those carefully and painfully composed by the librarian. The Walla Walla library maintains five bulletin boards down town and during the school year has one in each school building. The posters are changed weekly. Girl Reserves are depended upon to make the changes in the schools and a dependable boy changes the down town bulletins. The Commercial Club's multigraph is used for printing lists. A Library League was organized a year and a half ago and members were solicited at \$1 each to help meet the critical needs of the library. The direct benefits were \$1500 for books and an increase in the tax levy for the following year.

"One Method of Handling Delinquent Borrowers" was the title of a paper read by Sarah Virginia Lewis of Seattle. The Seattle library sends its first notice when a book is from three to seven days overdue. If the book is not returned within fourteen days, some attempt is made to reach the borrower, some member of his family, or his employer by telephone. If the two notices failed to bring results the former practice was to turn the case over to a collector. More recently, however, the library has been making use of the registry department of the post office. The third notice is now sent by registered mail. On this notice are printed sections from the city ordinance with regard

to the legal penalties for failure to return books when sent for. If the book is not back within thirty days after this notice is sent the case is turned over to the corporation counsel (city attorney) for prosecution. During the first year of operation under this plan registered notices were sent concerning 2868 books. Of these, 2575 were returned, a gain of nearly 28 per cent in the proportion of books recovered over the previous year's record. There was a saving of nearly 85 per cent in the cost of collecting.

Thursday afternoon Professor Edmund S. Meany, of the University of Washington, gave a most interesting talk on the "History of Olympia and Vicinity." Members of the Association, as guests of the citizens of Olympia, enjoyed an automobile ride, during the course of which some of the places of historic interest mentioned by Dr. Meany were visited. After the drive the librarians visited the State Library and later were received at the executive mansion.

The evening session was opened by a vocal solo by Mrs. Walter L. Whiting, of Olympia. A Book Forum was interestingly conducted by Ethel R. Sawyer, Portland. As a prelude to the reviews, Miss Sawyer presented the allegory of a book traveler, who because of the knowledge gained by books was able to escape dangers and difficulties which others suffered.

"Artist or Artisan-Which?" an address by Dr. John Ridington followed. Dr. Ridington reminded those library workers whose tasks are largely mechanical of the dignity of their labor. All necessary work is worthy work and should not be slighted because it is the repetition of a mechanical routine.

LIBRARY PERSONNEL

The general topic for the Friday morning session was "Library Personnel." William E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington and director of the library school, gave an account of the history, organization and aims of the school. (See *L. J.*, 1922, p. 161-162.)

The discussion of this paper was led by John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma public library, who by invitation, presented various suggestions for the improvement of the course of study that had come to him, especially from fifteen graduates of the school whose criticisms had been invited. The need of typewriting as a prerequisite to library work was especially emphasized. Other subjects which several thought should be given more attention were book selection, more consideration being given to modern popular writers; work with children; trade bibliography; government documents; book mending. Since a majority of the graduates of the school go either to the Seattle Public Library

or to the Tacoma Library, it was suggested that more attention be given to the methods used in these libraries. In the discussion it was clearly recognized that increased attention could not be given to various subjects short of a two years' course.

A paper on "Recruiting for Library Service" was read by Kate M. Firman of Seattle. Professions which offer an adequate return for services rendered do not need to recruit. The army and navy which offer low wages, must constantly do so; so must libraries. There are too few library schools in the country and these are located in eight different states. Forty states have no full-fledged library schools of approved standing. To secure training in one of the best schools, students from many of these forty states have to go far at great expense. The number of librarians in the country is between 15,000 and 20,000. The annual output of the twelve schools is about 225—not much more than one per cent of the total number of librarians. The A. L. A. recruiting committee has supplied librarians and vocational directors with literature on library work. The most effective recruiting, however, is done by individual librarians in conference with promising candidates. Local recruiting committees have been appointed by various state associations. It might be well for the P. N. L. A. to follow their example.

"Certification for Library Service" was presented in the form of a debate, with two speakers on each side. Mabel Ashley, of the Everett Public Library, in a paper read by Miss Hall, and M. Belle Sweet, librarian of the University of Idaho, supported the affirmative, while Gladys Smith, of the Spokane Public Library, in a paper read by Mr. Fuller, and Emma Stephenson, of the University of Oregon, upheld the negative. The arguments advanced for certification were that it is preferable to civil service and would probably forestall the enactment of further civil service legislation for libraries. Either certification or civil service seems to be a prerequisite to any system of pensions for librarians in which support is received from public funds. It has benefited other professions—law, medicine, education, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture, etc. It would make for an *esprit de corps* among library workers, by establishing the status of various classes of library workers. It would give librarians better standing in the eyes of the public, furnish trustees authoritative guidance in selecting employees, and protect the public from being imposed upon by the incompetent.

Against certification it was urged that it will diminish the authority of local boards and head librarians who are best fitted to administer authority. It is not wise to establish a complex

system of standards when the standards of individual libraries are best adapted to meeting the local requirements. Requirements of even a minimum standard would work hardships in the smaller libraries and library extension would be checked. It would put librarianship on a civil service basis, helping the mediocre to advance more rapidly and relieving the individual of responsibility. It would not take into consideration personality and natural aptitude, the most necessary qualifications of librarians. It would not carry with it the magic to increase library salaries beyond what library budgets will stand.

BUSINESS

The final session, Friday afternoon, was devoted to business. The Association approved the project for the restoration of the Library of the University of Louvain free gift from America. It voted to send greetings to Governor Scott G. Bone, of Alaska, expressing high appreciation of his interest in the development of library service in his territory and venturing to hope for official representation from Alaska at the 1923 meeting of the P. N. L. A. It voted to appoint a committee to secure co-operation of the Woolworth Company and other chain stores offering books for sale, in presenting the public a high standard of titles in their cheap editions; and also to seek the co-operation of the A. L. A. in this matter.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Ethel R. Sawyer, Library Association of Portland; vice-presidents, Belle Sweet, librarian, University of Idaho, and Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, trustee, Tacoma Public Library; secretary, Ralph Munn, reference librarian, Seattle Public Library; treasurer, Elena A. Clancey, Tacoma Public Library.

MATTHEW H. DOUGLASS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- November 28. At Syracuse Central High School Library. Library section of the New York State Teachers' Association morning and afternoon sessions.
- Dec. 2. At Columbia University, New York City. Annual informal conference of eastern college and university librarians. Please notify Frederick C. Hicks of your intention to be present.
- Dec. 28-30. At Chicago, Midwinter meeting of A. L. A. Council and other library organizations. See page 972.
- Dec. 29. At New Haven, Conn. Bibliographical Society of America.
- April 23. At Hot Springs, Arkansas. The 45th annual meeting of the American Library Association.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ALLEN (Mrs.) Philip L., 1911, N. Y. S., is organizing St. Mary's College Library, Winona, Minn.

AVERY, Jessie R., 1900-01, N. Y. S., librarian of the Lincoln Branch of the Rochester Public Library, resigned in September to become librarian of the Central State Normal School at Lockhaven, Pa.

BAXTER Ethel, L., 1917-'18, N. Y. S., has resigned her position with the American Education Association to become librarian for the Fleischmann Laboratories, New York City.

BROWN, Charles H., library specialist of the United States Navy Department, has resigned to become librarian of the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. Gladys Mary Rush, 1916 P., acting librarian, resigned in August to marry Cornelius Gouwens of Ames.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., 1915, N. Y. S., resigned her position with the Public Library at Brookline, Mass., to become librarian of the high school at Attleboro, Mass.

DAVIS, Mary Gould, children's librarian of the 135th Street branch, and temporarily in charge of story telling for the New York Public Library has compiled "A Girl's Book of Verse," being a treasury of old and new poems, published by Frederick A. Stokes & Company.

Goss, Harriet, leaves her position with the Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, on November 15th to become the Librarian of Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.

GRAVES, C. Edward, formerly librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society is realizing his am-

bition as a fruit grower and sends us from Hood River, Oregon (Route 3) a catalog of his tempting Christmas season wares.

KYTE, E. Cockburn, secretary of the Library Association (of the United Kingdom) has joined the firm of John and Edward Bumpus, Ltd., booksellers, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. I., to help "bring into better relations all who are responsible for the production and distribution of books "and, particularly, to organize library book finding and the supply of books, new and second hand and to give advice upon fittings and how to start a technical library for firms contemplating the establishment of one."

McCULLOUGH, Julia, 1922 A., appointed librarian of the Commercial High School, Atlanta, Ga.

NORRIS, Helen H., 1918-'19, N. Y. S., resigned as organizer for the New York State Library Extension Division to become cataloger at the University of Minnesota Library.

POTTER, (Mrs.) Elizabeth Gray, 1912, N. Y. S. has been given a year's leave of absence from Mills College Library, and has joined the staff of the American Library in Paris.

STEEL, Edwina M., 1916 C. P., has resigned her position in the Cleveland Public Library to become junior high school librarian, Long Beach, Cal.

STEVENSON, Burton E., is the author of another romance, "The King Makers" published by Dodd, Mead and Company.

UNDERHILL, Adelaide, has been appointed librarian of Vassar College to succeed Miss Amy L. Reed. Miss Reed, who was part time professor in the Department of English while librarian, will now devote her entire time to teaching in the Department. This note corrects the wrong information given under Miss Underhill's name in our November 1st "Among Librarians" department.

WALKER, Catherine, 1913 A., appointed librarian for the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia.

WINSLOW, Amy, head of the technical department, and Gretta Smith, head of the publications division of the Indianapolis Public Library, are granted each a year's leave of absence to work for the American Friends' Relief in Vienna. Elizabeth Glendening will be acting head of the technical department during Miss Winslow's absence.

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ZETTENBERG, Ebba E. 1918 C. P. has joined the staff of the Lakewood (Ohio) Public Library to have charge of the Emerson Junior High School Branch, and Florence I. Wilson, to have charge of the Horace Mann Junior High School Library.

The Portland (Ore.) Public Library has made the following appointments: Constance R. S. Ewing, 1919 P., head of the Order department to succeed Alice Williams, 1915 W. R., who becomes librarian at Jacksonville, Ill.; Eleanor Davis, an Illinois graduate, librarian of Lincoln high school, a branch of the Library, to succeed Pearl Durst, who has accepted a high school librarianship in Indianapolis; Helen Hoagland, 1922 L. A., assistant in the East Portland branch; Phyllis Knowles, 1922, Wis., children's librarian of the Vernon branch; Mary K. Murphy, 1922 S., librarian of the Rose City Park Branch; Lenore Casford, 1922 C. P., has been appointed first assistant in the School department, and Dorothy Watson, 1917 N. Y. P. L., has returned to Portland to be assistant in the Technical department.

Recent changes of the Brooklyn Public Library include the resignation of Nellie B. Fatout for eighteen years librarian of the Carroll Park branch who will live with relatives in Indianapolis. She is succeeded by Lillian J. McMann, librarian of the Red Hook Branch whose place is now filled by Elizabeth L. Henderson, formerly of the Brownsville Branch. Ruth C. Hopkins has resigned the charge of the Children's Department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library to return to the Department of Work with Children. Evelyn T. Ross, 1916 Wis., 1917 W. R., of Portland (Ore.) is in charge of the children's room at the Pacific Branch. Lillian P. Nichols, 1916 P., is specializing in work with children at DeKalb Branch. Ethel Trudeau 1922 P. is at the Brownsville Children's Branch. Dorothy Mackay is children's librarian of the Macon Branch and (Mrs.) Dorothy C. Wilkey Frey of the East Branch. Helen R. Bull of the Kent (Conn.) Public Library is temporarily assistant librarian at the Williamsburg Branch and Catherine Barksdale 1921 P. of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library is now at the Pacific Branch.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A Descriptive Booklet," telling of the Lincoln School of Teachers' College, New York, devotes a chapter to the library and its relation to the organization of the school.

The New York Library Club has just published a Directory of the Libraries of Greater New York together with a list of its members, constitution and by-laws. The directory was compiled by Isadore G. Mudge, Reference Librarian of Columbia University, assisted by a committee of the club. The information given includes the name and address of the library, the name of the librarian, regulations governing its use and resources. There is an index to special collections. Three hundred and seven libraries are included. A limited number of copies of the Directory may be obtained from Miss Marion F. Schwab, Secretary of the Club, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. The price is \$1 postpaid.

The *Radio Service Bulletin*, issued monthly by the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Department of Commerce, now prints the lists of references to current radio periodical literature prepared

by the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. For about two years these lists have been prepared in mimeographed form, and a very limited number of copies have been available for distribution. The publication of these references will be continued if the readers of the *Radio Service Bulletin* (obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington D. C. for 25 cents a year) find them useful. The Bureau of Navigation will be pleased to receive suggestions from readers as to the desirability of continuing their publication. A complete file of the previous mimeographed lists can be consulted at the Bureau of Standards in Washington. Files of earlier lists can also be consulted at the Library of Congress, the Engineering Societies Library in New York, and the John Crerar Library in Chicago. These references are classified according to a decimal system outlined in a report prepared at the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, "An Extension of the Dewey Decimal Classification Applied to Radio." It is expected that this classification will be published later.

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Stephen, George A. Books for Sunday school teachers and other Bible students; a select annotated and classified catalogue of books in the Norwich Public Library. Norwich, England: Norwich and Norfolk Sunday School Union. 74 p. pap. 9d. postpaid.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACTINIUM

Neuburger, Maximilian C. Das Problem der Genesis des Actiniums. Stuttgart: F. Enke. 3 p. bibl.

ADVERTISING

A list of the articles published in the *Printers' Ink* publications on the advertising and merchandising of canned food and milk. 2 mim. p. 185 Madison Ave., New York. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

Articles that have appeared in the *Printers' Ink* publications on the advertising and merchandising of coffee, tea and cocoa. 185 Madison Ave., New York. 4 mim. p. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

Retail stores or traveling agents to sell the farmer? 2 p. bibl. 185 Madison Ave., New York: *Printers' Ink*. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Bureau of Education. Agriculture and country life. 2 p. bibl. (Home reading course no. 22).

See also WASTE PRODUCTS

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Boinet, Amédée. La cathédrale d'Amiens. Paris: H. Laurens. 2 p. bibl.

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Martel, Thierry de. Les fausses appendicites; étude clinique, radiologique et thérapeutique des syndromes douloureux du caecum et du colon proximal. Paris: Masson. 4 p. bibl.

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Schevill, Ferdinand. History of the Balkan peninsula, from the earliest times to the present day. Harcourt. Bibl. \$5.

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Dewey, Davis R., and Martin J. Shogruue. Banking and credit; a textbook for colleges and schools of business administration. Ronald Press. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3.

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BLOOD—TRANSFUSION

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